

F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

2nd Street South, East Side

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

ORE

1st SHOW 7:15

BARBERS RAISE PRICES

The barbers held a meeting on Monday evening and when it was all over the price of shaves and hair cuts advanced five cents each, so that it costs 20 cents to get your chin shaved.

were some of the aldermen wanted the office placed in the hall, but it seems that a representative of the federal government was here insisted that it be town, and the result was as

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wood

have just received 56 car-
Birch logs and can offer
ds of Birch slab wood. En-
order while we have the
sell.

MILLER'S STORE

POPULAR PRICES

Ernest Zahn, the man who was arrested on a statutory charge, was also seen before the judge where he pled guilty and was sentenced to five years in Waupun.

held, on Tuesday evening for
pose of deciding upon a place
labor office to be established
city, with Edward McCarthy
ge. It was decided after

Mr. J. Kramer, L.
Matheson, Mr. Shirlin,
T. C. Young.

LADIES
Belter, Mrs. G. Howard.

NOTICE

of the Federation
have been held at the
Don Waters on Sep-

CONGRESS DENIES IT DELAYS BILLS

BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE SAY
THEY ARE EXPEDITIOUS WITH
WAR MEASURES.

ONE REASON FOR CRITICISM

All Boys' Schools Now Fitting Pupils
To Become Officers—Senators Who
Support Suffrage Reveal White
House Demonstrations.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Congress resents imputations that it is in any sense a shirker in the matter of legislation for carrying on the war. From time to time prominent men in both houses take occasion to deny the imputation that war work or war preparation has been in any way impeded by failure of congress to act promptly in passing bills demanded by the administration. Whenever a senator or a representative speaks on this subject he usually takes occasion to review the war legislation of congress since it was called together April 2, 1917. A very remarkable array of bills can be presented under such conditions. From time to time prominent men in both houses take occasion to deny the imputation that war work or war preparation has been in any way impeded by failure of congress to act promptly in passing bills demanded by the administration. Whenever a senator or a representative speaks on this subject he usually takes occasion to review the war legislation of congress since it was called together April 2, 1917. A very remarkable array of bills can be presented under such conditions. From time to time prominent men in both houses take occasion to deny the imputation that war work or war preparation has been in any way impeded by failure of congress to act promptly in passing bills demanded by the administration. Whenever a senator or a representative speaks on this subject he usually takes occasion to review the war legislation of congress since it was called together April 2, 1917. A very remarkable array of bills can be presented under such conditions.

Speaker Clark is one of the most vigorous defenders of congress, and he devotes his time particularly to the house of representatives. He and some other leaders in the house cannot forego the pleasure they take in jabbing the senate on such occasions and pointing out how unaided debate in the senate tends to delay congressional action. On the other hand such senators as Reed of Missouri and Cummings of Iowa point out that nothing more than legitimate debate which tends to the improvement of legislation has been indulged in by the senate in the consideration of war measures.

One reason why congress is criticized whenever delays are noted is because a widespread impression prevails in many editorial offices throughout the country that all delays in Washington are due to congress. This idea has been fostered by congressional critics, and besides there is a natural tendency to support the administration rather than congress when discussing events and happenings in Washington. Then it is far easier, and perhaps much safer, for editors who feel the desire to take a crack at somebody to hit a collective crowd than to pick out a single man or a single group of men like congress rather than a somewhat faulted elite like the administration.

One effect of the war has been to make every boy's school a military school. A glance at the advertisements of various schools shows that in every state military instruction and drill are included as a part of the course. Before the war there were quite a number of schools that specialized in military matters and boys who graduated from them were ready for military duty, and a great many of them have become first-class officers in the army. It now appears that every military school is to fit young men to be officers in the army.

During the recent discussion on the latest woman suffrage demonstration in front of the White House Senator Thomas of Colorado hinted at a possible change of attitude by senators who now advise the suffrage amendment. Nothing of the kind is likely to occur, but it is evident that a great number of senators supporting the amendment seriously objected to the demonstration and criticism of the president. In his last campaign Senator Thomas knew what it was to have this same suffrage contingent against him. For some reason they went into his state and tried to defeat him, although he had been a constant supporter of suffrage for a quarter of a century.

Besides a lot of important business to transact, the senate has stacked up before it several days of eulogies for departed senators. Seven senators have died since the beginning of the present year. They were: Newlands, Nevada; Brady, Idaho; Hughes, New Jersey; Hastings, Wisconsin; Brown, Louisiana; Stone, Missouri; Tillman, South Carolina. It will be considerable to say about such men as Stone, Tillman and Newlands, as they had attained a very prominent place in congress.

Americans turned the tide on the western front. No official authority in Washington will give public expression to that declaration because it might be offensive to our allies. It is a fact they all believe, and probably accounts for the silence which has been heard expressed so frequently of late that we had three times the number of American troops in France that are now available. In order that the tide which has been turned might quite overwhelm the Huns. There is no reason why our allies should be offended at even an official expression to the effect that the Americans have turned the tide on the western battle front. The allies are now undying fame and glory during the four years they have held the greatest military force ever known and prevented Germany from over-running the world.

As long as time endures there will be praise enough for the valor of French, English, Canadians, Australians, Scotch, and all others who for

four years fought in the greatest war the world has known. But nevertheless, it is a fact that the American troops turned the tide of battle and gave the allies a victory where there were grave fears of defeat. It is also true that the Americans have made it impossible for anything like a successful Hun offensive toward Paris or the channel ports.

Politicians have been watching with a great deal of interest the effect of President Wilson's influence upon the fortunes of Democrats who are candidates for offices in several states. A recent statement says that "the president makes it plain that he does not pretend to suggest how voters shall vote for different candidates," but the letters that he has written usually contain a positive declaration against a particular man and there seems to be no doubt that the intention is to defeat that candidate. For the most part presidential letters of this kind have a good deal of effect upon office-seekers. Any candidate for a federal job is almost sure to be influenced to vote against a man whom the president designates as undesirable. In the past, and it was particularly true during the Roosevelt administration, the opposition of the president to any person in his party was fatal. This will probably be true to a great extent in several states, but in others the personality of the candidate may win for him in spite of the presidential disapproval.

The submarine warfare on the coast of the United States has become serious enough to arouse a strong determination to get these underwater demons and prevent them from continuing the depredations that have proved so annoying, although comparatively of small actual damage. There is a widespread suspicion that the Germans have been receiving information from the mainland of the United States and that the persons who are supplying it are well informed in regard to the disposition of the American naval forces. Renewed efforts are being made to ferret out the spies who seem to be lodged where they have access to the best guarded information possessed by the navy. The U-boats hop up in places where there are no naval patrols near, and are able to sink the small defenseless vessels without any danger to themselves.

While it is true that the navy has been engaged in a great work, that we have sent a large number of vessels to augment the British fleet, and that a very large number of destroyers are operating in English waters; it is also true that there is a large force along the Atlantic coast, but it does not yet seem to be so distributed as entirely to stop the submarines. But the naval force has done splendid work in protecting the transports and the most important ships that sail between our shores and Europe.

There is still a great problem about handling German sympathizers in this country. Many people believe that the only way to handle the pro-German in the United States is to shoot him, but that is not altogether feasible; besides, it is hard to differentiate the devotees of German support and German sympathy. There are Germans in this country who are calling themselves American citizens who still maintain that Germany did right in Belgium because it was a "military necessity." Men whose minds are warped to that extent should be classed as German sympathizers and interned. One of the reasons we are in this war is because a large proportion of our people were horrified by the brutality and butcheries of the Huns in both Belgium and France.

No doubt in these days when there is such a demand for young and active men for service in the army and navy and an increasing demand for labor, the so-called "servant problem" is quite an acute thing in many households throughout the country. Probably it hits Washington harder than any other city. Here the people have been accustomed to negro women as servants in the house and also to negro men for various kinds of work about the home. The draft has taken quite a number of negro men, but the demand for labor of all kinds is greater in Washington than any other part of the country. Negro women are running elevators; many of them have employment of one kind or another in the hundreds of extra buildings and offices which have been occupied by the government since the war began. Whenever women meet in these days they are sure to engage in a discussion of the servant problem, and there are more women doing their own household work at the present time than was ever before known in the national capital.

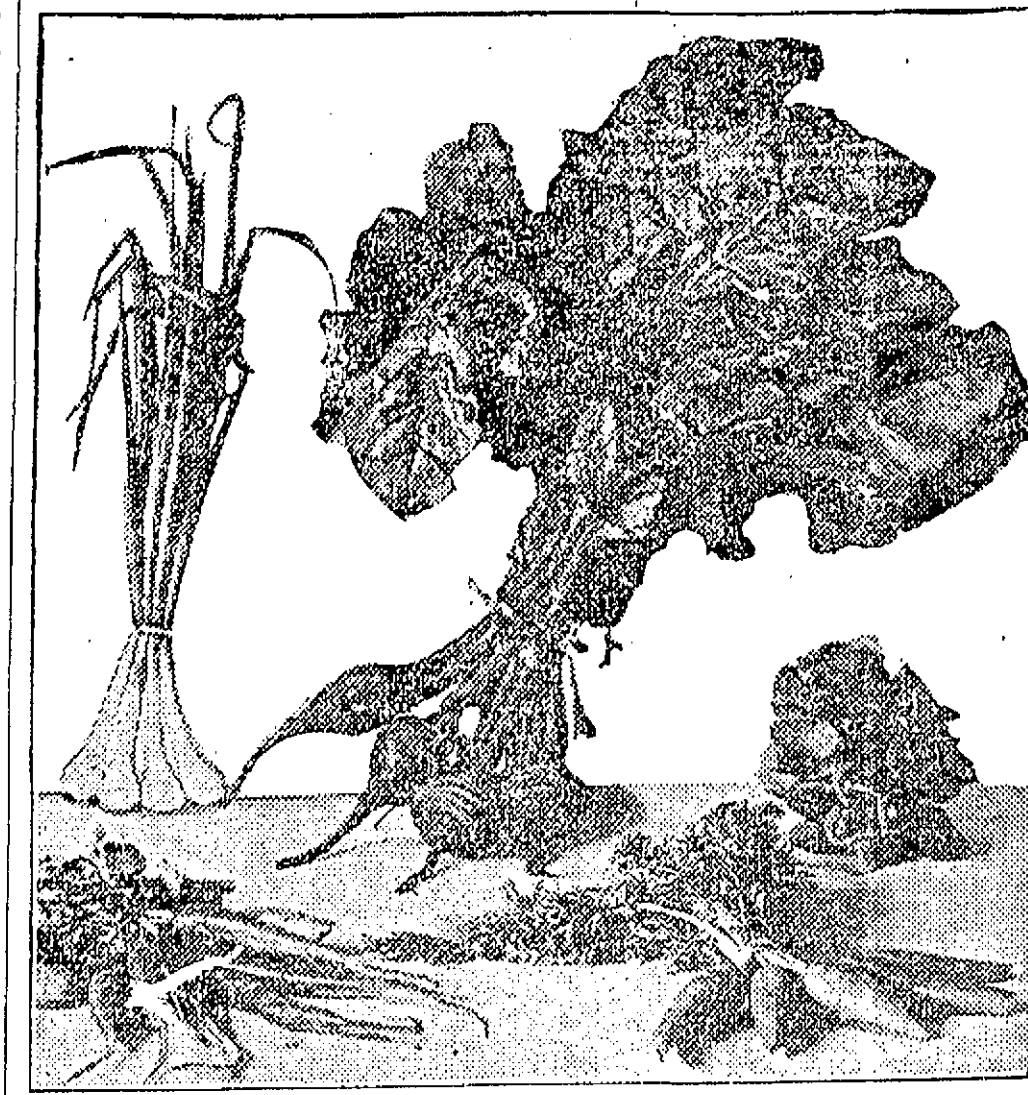
Within half an hour of one another two congressmen wandered into the senate chamber one Monday afternoon and sat down to listen and perhaps compare the senate brand of speech-making with that of the house. First came Blanton of Texas who stowed away his hat under a sofa in the back of the chamber and then moved up and sat down at a desk in the last row on the Democratic side. After about five minutes he retrieved his hat and vanished. Then Senator "Caucasian" March came and sat himself down in the same seat. Possibly there was a superstitious reason for the popularity of that seat. It belongs to Senator Shafer of Colorado who was for some time a member of the house. The two congressmen may have felt that by sitting in it they would get some inspiration on how to follow Shafer's example and transform themselves from representatives into senators.

Unusual.

"It's an unusual wedding," "In what way?" "The guests on both sides are married with it."

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
MAKING THE MOST OF VEGETABLES.



Some of the Good Things From the Garden Plot.

STRAIGHT FROM GARDEN TO COOK

Fresh Products and Proper
Cooking Mean Everything to
Modern Housewife.

HINTS FROM FOOD LEAFLET

Every Cook Can Do Much to Make
Vegetables Appealing and Attractive
by Proper Cooking—Over-
cooking Is Bad.

Sweet juicy beans, corn, lima beans, squash, summer cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, Brussels sprouts and spinach as well as cool green cucumbers, and juicy tomatoes—these are some of the good things that the late vegetable plot has to offer as a reward for the hours of work spent upon it earlier in the season.

Who, that has the privilege of enjoying the vegetables at their best, fresh from the garden, will not say that the vegetable garden is worth the trouble it costs? No one not accustomed to fresh vegetables cooked within a few hours after they are gathered really knows how good vegetables can be.

Points From New Food Leaflet.
Every cook, however, whether she starts with vegetables fresh from her garden or whether she buys her best she can procure on the market can do much to make her vegetables attractive and appetizing by proper cooking. The United States department of agriculture and the United States food administration in United States food leaflet No. 16 give the following pointers in regard to the cooking of vegetables.

Vegetables just out of the garden must be properly cooked—steamed, boiled or baked—and served with a little salt, butter, milk or cream. Often a heavily seasoned sauce covers up the more desirable vegetable flavor. Overcooking of vegetables impairs their flavor. Very delicate flavors are destroyed, while vegetables with strong flavors, such as cabbage or onions, become disagreeably strong if cooked too long. Overcooking also destroys the attractive color of some vegetables.

Cook summer vegetables as soon after they are gathered as you can in order to preserve the flavor. If they must be kept over, keep in the icebox or some other cool place.

Let wilted vegetables soak in cold water to freshen them. If vegetables must stand after paring, covering with cold water will prevent wilting and discoloration.

Before cooking, put head vegetables and greens in cold water for an hour, with one tablespoonful of vinegar to remove insects, then wash very carefully.

Save Water for Soup Stock.
Drain all boiled vegetables as soon as tender—they become soggy if they are allowed to stand undrained after cooking. The water drained off may be saved for soup stock.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

Tender spinach or lettuce leaves require no added water for cooking. If thoroughly washed, enough water will cling to the leaves to prevent their burning.

Delicately flavored vegetables should be steamed or cooked slowly in a small

amount of boiling water until tender and the water boils away.
Strong-flavored vegetables may be cooked uncovered in a large amount of rapidly boiling water, and the water changed several times during cooking.
Starchy vegetables should be put on to cook in a sufficiently large amount of boiling water to cover them. Boil gently, and keep kettles covered.
The time required for cooking vegetables depends on the kind, size and age of the vegetable. You must use your judgment in deciding when they are done.

NEED OF VEGETABLES

Remember that vegetables are not only good to eat but good for you—make the most of the varieties that the summer brings.

Leaf vegetables, lettuce, spinach and cabbage that are large and juicy water are splendid food, for they furnish valuable minerals which your body needs as well as growth-promoting substances that help make children grow and keep adults healthy.

Minerals in vegetables keep your blood as it ought to be and your whole body in good condition. Vegetables are better than medicine to prevent the common evil of constipation.

Serve a quantity of vegetables and you will need less bread and meat in the meals.

Apple Butter Saves Surplus.

Do not let the surplus apples go to waste, make them into apple butter. Summer apples make splendid apple butter, even without the use of bottled cider, which, however, is a desirable addition if it can be obtained. Pare, core and cut up the apples, add a little water and stew into apple sauce. Let this simmer gently at the back of the stove for several hours, stirring occasionally as needed to prevent sticking. When it is two-thirds done add one pound of white or brown sugar to each gallon. After cooking thick enough, stir in spices to taste. Pack in sterilized containers and cover with melted paraffin.

If sweet cider is to be used boil it down to half the original volume. By boiling it to a thick lump, less sugar is required. To each gallon of sweet cider use a gallon of pared, cored and sliced apples. Either add these to the boiled cider and begin cooking, or stew them into apple sauce and add the sauce to the boiled cider. Cook gently but stir often for two hours, then add a half pound of sugar to each gallon of product, or use no sugar. Continue cooking and stirring until thick enough, stir in spices to taste, pack in sterilized containers and cover with melted paraffin.

Milk-Vegetable Soup.
Don't throw away left-over skim milk, says the United States department of agriculture. It is a nutritious food and every drop of it should be used. One way to utilize it is to make milk-vegetable soups.

To each two cups of milk use one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, two-thirds of a cupful of a thoroughly cooked vegetable, finely chopped, mashed or put through a sieve, and salt to taste. Thicken the milk with the flour as for milk gravy and add the other ingredients.

Practically any vegetable except tomatoes may be used with the other ingredients as stated. If tomatoes are used, a little soda should be added to them to prevent the milk from curdling.

Milk is the most important food there is for growing children. Excellent polishing cloths are made from old velvet.

Vinegar will soften the bottle of dried glue.

Metal that is wrapped in waxed paper will not rust.

Left-over vegetables are best used for vegetable soup.

Keep the house well ventilated; it will be easier to heat.

Fine blankets and shawls look best when dried on curtain stretchers.

Don't imagine that palatable food can be prepared from poor materials.

Rice pudding sweetened with brown sugar will have a very rich flavor.

If it is necessary to keep beef for a time immerse it in sour milk.

Boiled rice served with any fruit makes a good, inexpensive dessert.

Midsummer Calls For Cool Clothes

American Women Adopt Costumery
That Is Best Suited to
the Season.

ABANDON WHITE LINEN SKIRT

Adopt French Fashion of Meeting All
Emergencies in Costume of Thin
Cloth or Any of the Chil-
nese Silks.

New York.—A woman who was looking at some snapshots of fashionable folks in the open air on a midsummer day, remarked on the peculiarly old-fashioned effect of a certain cos-



The sketch of this gown shows a knife-plaited skirt of white crepe de chine, short and narrow. Above it is an odd little black velvet coat, which is shaped out from the waist at one side and straight on the other. There is a collar of white chiffon and Valenciennes lace, and a pink rose caught at the waist.

It was a short, white linen skirt buttoned down the front, a white muslin blouse with a wide turn-over collar, a colored sweater opened in front, with pockets and a belt of itself.

"Once upon a time," said this woman, "this costume was considered the uniform of the American summer girl. It was adopted without cavil. It was fashioned without comparison with the fashions of any other country. And yet, at the present time, it looks entirely out of the picture."

There has been no revolution, declares a prominent fashion writer. Changes in summer apparel have been in etides only. They are Americanized French fashions today. Even this summer has seen a distinct change from what has been.

The linen skirt, gored at the top, slightly flaring at the hem, and buttoned down the front, is a thing of the past to a great majority of women who are well dressed by instinct, or because they follow the movement of the crowds. Any skirt is worn but a linen one.

Sweaters in Evidence.
Certain shops say that the sale of sweaters for the autumn is small, but they add that the spring sale was good. We see sweaters in every shop, despite the conservation of wool decrees. We see women knitting sweaters for themselves and their children, and not for the soldiers and sailors. We read that colossal department shops have an unusual quantity of yarn and are willing to sell it at moderate prices.

Yet, if one judges fashion by fashionable folk, the colored, knitted sweater has had its day in silk or wool. It is sometimes worn under jackets, on days in the open that need warmth, when the affair is a picnic, a packing trip or an automobile ride. Otherwise it hangs in the closets of the homes of fashionable women. However, its lack of fashion has not depreciated its monetary value, for yarn is an expensive thing to buy and a most intricate and difficult thing to obtain.

What We Wear in the Open.
The economical reasons for discarding the white linen skirt, the knitted woolen sweater and the ornamental, white muslin blouse are based on expensive laundry and scarcity of material plus scarcity of labor.

Those large sectors of American society that considered this three-piece costume the most reliable basis for their summer wardrobes, imagined their taste simple and inexpensive. It

was neither. Today the propaganda against non-essentials, and the conversion of them into active service for the country have caused the scales to fall from the eyes of thousands of women as to the expense of the costumery they adopted.

We expect six more weeks of warm weather, and therefore, we have no absorbing interest in new October clothes. We want to know what is to be worn, and we are most interested in what we hear is being shown in Paris, but at this moment we are struggling with the proposition of cultivating our wardrobe in such a manner that it will keep us going until the first frost.

As the nation has gotten into the habit of living in the country until Thanksgiving, there is a growing tendency to keep one's August clothes in active service by means of top coats and woolen stockings. It must be admitted that the present emergency calls women into town nearly every day, and they may not continue to stay in the country as long as November, but the majority will insist on wearing their summer costumery as long as the climate and convention permit.

And right here comes in the excellent good taste of the present midsummer costumes. Their very departure from the sweater and the separate white skirt permits them to serve at other seasons.

This is the stringent motto that must run the warp and woof of our lives now, to buy that which can be worn on as many days, at as many occasions as economy dictates. In short, we have accepted the European way of dressing for hot weather. It may not appear cool on the surface, but invention, which must go hand in hand with necessity, has shown women how to be cool and clean in dark costumes, or in combinations of dark and light clothes.

Double-Duty Wardrobe.
There are many women who are able to afford two separate wardrobes; one for the gayeties of the country and one for the daily trips to town; but the average woman, and often she is a multi-millionaire, has arranged her wardrobe so that it will serve for both purposes from now until the first of October.

She has taken up the French idea of wearing gowns or suits of very thin, checked material, and instead of an ornamental blouse, she inserts a waistcoat of pongee or colored crepe de chine.

She has found out the good service, especially for afternoon wear, of knife-plaited skirts of white crepe de chine or thin serge, which she tops with a velvet or satin jacket.

She realizes the comfort of Chinese materials, as well as their durability.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

IT PAYS TO FATTEN CHICKENS.

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A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

IT PAYS TO FATTEN CHICKENS.



Chickens Being Fattened in a Home-Made Coop. They Just Eat, Take No Exercise, and Grow Fat.

FATTENING HENS BEFORE SELLING

Weight of Fowls and Quality of
Flesh Can Be Greatly Im-
proved Upon.

GIVE CHICKENS FREE RANGE

Waste Products and Grain Can Be
Turned Into Valuable Meat—Skin
or Buttermilk Are Most Eco-
nomical Feeds.

More attention should be given to the fattening of growing chickens, as most of them are marketed in a thin and unfinished condition, although both the weight of the chickens and the quality of their flesh can be greatly improved by a short period of fattening, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Hens which have been properly cared for are usually in good market condition, but if in poor flesh, they may be confined to pens and fattened for one or two weeks at a profit. The farmer has very good conditions for producing well-fleshed poultry, as he can utilize waste products from his farm in growing this stock by allowing the chickens free range and getting them into the best condition for fattening. Both the farmer and backyard poultry keeper can thus turn waste products and grain into flesh while securing a large amount of valuable manure from the poultry. Skin or buttermilk, which are great aids to the most economical fattening, are available as by-products on many farms.

Pen Fattening.

The farmer or back yard poultry keeper can fatten his chickens to best advantage by pen or crate fattening. In pen fattening 20 to 50 chickens are confined in a pen with small yard and fed a fattening mash, such as one composed of two parts of corn meal and one part middlings mixed with skim or buttermilk. If no milk is available, which would be the case in most back yard poultry flocks, make the mash of one part bran, one part middlings, three parts corn meal and one-fourth part meat scrap. Feed twice daily, morning and afternoon, and in addition give a light feed of cracked corn late in the afternoon. Mix this mash to a crumbly consistency and keep water and grit before the chickens all of the time. Supply these chickens with a good quantity of green feed, such as sprouted oats, lawn clippings, etc., or waste vegetables, such as cabbages, beets or small potatoes. If skim or buttermilk is fed, it is not necessary to add the green feed.

Crate Fattening.

Crate fattening is the method of feeding in which from six to ten chickens are confined together in each pen, arranged in tiers for convenience in feeding the chickens and cleaning the coops. The following ration and method is particularly adapted for crate fattening: 30 pounds corn meal, 20 pounds ground oats and 10 pounds shorts mixed with skim or buttermilk, which is available on many farms. The feed is mixed with milk to the consistency of thick cream, or so that it will just drip from the tip of a wooden spoon. About three-fifths of the mixture should be milk, and it is advisable to use a larger pen of milk in hot than in cold weather to keep the chickens from going off their feed. The birds should be fed lightly for the first few days, when they can be given all the feed they will eat up in about thirty minutes, while any feed left at the end of that time should be taken away. Crate fattening is only for chickens where milk is available for mixing the ration. The chickens may be fed either two or three times daily, and can be fed heavier at night to good advantage than in the morning or noon.

The greatest and cheapest gains are made on broilers, which are usually fed about fourteen days, while the length of the fattening period may be varied.

Plaited Skirts.

Due no doubt to the sheerness of some of the popular summer fabrics plaited skirts are popular again.

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shortened slightly for fryers and roasters. The greatest profit and the highest prices are secured from early chickens, whether they are broilers or roasters. It takes from four to seven pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain in fattening.

Crates and fattening pens should be kept clean and carefully disinfected. The droppings should be removed daily or every other day, and after a lot of chickens are killed the pens should be sprayed with whitewash containing 5 per cent of carbolic acid. It is not necessary to treat the chickens individually for lice if the coops are treated in this way. It is advisable either to spray the trays of the crates lightly with a coal-tar disinfectant after cleaning, or to sprinkle them with air-slaked lime. The coops should be examined carefully once daily and sick and dead birds removed. This is especially essential in the pen months when the chickens are more apt to be sick.

TO INCREASE VALUES

The head of a concern which operates three large stores in Greater New York and handles large quantities of all-meat products recently made the statement that, in his opinion, the poultry growers of the United States could do more to increase the value of their poultry products by fattening all poultry before selling it than in any other way. The proper place to fatten poultry is on the farm or in the back yard where fattening can be done as it should be—just a continuation of the process of growing the poultry; or, in the case of old birds—a variation from the feeding methods used for stock birds that will improve their flesh with the least trouble and cost.

1919 WHEAT PRICE IS FIXED AT \$2.20

Wilson to Appoint Board to Decide Next Spring on Setting Higher Rate.

PRICE NAMED BY PRESIDENT

Committee to See Whether Increased Cost of Labor Warrants Higher Price—Possibility of Peace in 1920 Indicated.

Washington, Sept. 4.—By proclamation President Wilson on Monday set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop. A disinterested commission, the president said, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase in the above price.

"Possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was indicated in a memorandum written by the president and accompanying the proclamation, as a factor in determination of the president to maintain the present price for the 1919 crop.

"The president's memorandum says: 'In issuing the government's guarantee of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop, I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission which will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three-year prior average prices of wheat, of labor and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and if so, what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return.

"Should it be determined that an increase is deserved over the present guarantee, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

"It is the desire and intention of all departments of the administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and equitable return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained.

"The proclamation fixes as reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary markets the following:

Chicago, Sept. 4.—By proclamation President Wilson on Monday set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop. A disinterested commission, the president said, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase in the above price.

CAPT. ROOSEVELT IS BACK

Son of Former President Arrives at Atlantic Port From France, Where He Was Wounded.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 4.—Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, arrived here on Monday morning from France, where he was wounded last April during the capture of Cauberg by American troops in the first offensive operation carried out by General Pershing's men. On the same ship were 18 other officers and men who also have been invalided home.

Captain Roosevelt's left arm was shattered by a machine gun bullet while leading his men in a charge, and he also is suffering from what he describes as a "bad case of nerves."

UNITED STATES AVERTS WAR

Will Settle Long-Standing Controversy Between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Nicaragua and Honduras have averted their threatened armed clash over a long-standing boundary dispute by agreeing at the request of the United States to withdraw all troops from their borders and submit the controversy to the United States through their ministers in Washington.

President to Tour U. S.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Under the tentative program for President Wilson's fourth Liberty loan speaking tour, the president probably will leave Washington about September 30, to be away throughout the three weeks of the loan campaign period. In the Pacific coast he may carry him to the Pacific coast he expects to make stops in nearly every section of the country.

Fire at Army Supply Base.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5.—Buildings under construction at the army supply base here, which is threatened by a long fire, is reported to have followed an explosion at the base. The damage had not been estimated.

Thirty-Three New Wooden Ships.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—That American shipbuilding was increased by 33 wooden vessels during August was announced by Charles E. Lee, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Mrs. William Lorimer Dead.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Mrs. William Lorimer, wife of the former senator, is dead at Freshwater hospital after a long illness. Mrs. Lorimer was Miss Susan Money before becoming the wife of the car driver in 1884.

Dutch Chief Ally Friend.

London, Sept. 2.—The Dutch press, says G. L. M. H. R. de Ruyter, is a Roman Catholic and the queen's commissioner for the province of Limburg. His sympathies are said to lie with the allies.

Shipbuilding Effort Great.

Washington, Aug. 31.—American shipbuilding efforts have put 3,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping into the fight. Unofficial figures reveal that 532 ships have slid down the ways of American shipbuilding plants.

China Rebels Make Gain.

Peking, Aug. 31.—Rebel forces have gained success against the government troops near Amoy. The government troops in the province of Fukien, consequently, are said to have been placed in a dangerous position.

MRS. ALFRED WATT



Mrs. Alfred Watt, chief outside organizer of women's institutes, food production department of England. Mrs. Watt is one of the women who have been appointed by the British government to take charge of the important phases of the food production concerning its relation to the female population of the country.

U. S. IS VOTED DRY

SENATE ADOPTS SHEPPARD COMPROMISE AMENDMENT.

Fix Date as June 30, 1919, for the Arrival of the Greatest Water Wagon.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Sheppard compromise amendment for national prohibition on June 30, 1919, and containing until the American army is demobilized, was adopted by the senate today. The measure will be returned to the house, which is expected by prohibition advocates to accept the senate provision.

The chief provisions of the amendment are:

Prohibition of the sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage after June 30, 1919.

Prohibition of the manufacture of beer and wine after May 1, 1919.

Authority to the president to prescribe prohibition zones around munitions plants and coal mines immediately.

As a result of an agreement between the opposing factions a substitute for the prohibition amendment was introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas, extending the effective date until June 30, 1919, and providing that the measure shall remain in effect until demobilization of troops after the war.

L. W. W.'S ARE SENTENCED

William Haywood and Others Are Given 20 Years in Prison and Fined \$20,000 Each.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—William D. Haywood, "uncrowned king" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and 12 other principal officers and organizers, convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the American war program, were sentenced to terms ranging from one to twenty years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and given hard labor by Federal Judge K. R. Landis on Friday. With Haywood 14 of his principal aids must spend 20 years in prison; 33 others of the organization leaders must spend a maximum of ten years in prison; 83 others a maximum of five years, and 12 others one year and one day. Two of the defendants escaped with ten sentences in the county jail, while the case against two others was continued.

Added to this prison penalty is a total of \$230,000 in fines assessed against the 83 prisoners.

260,000 OVER IN AUGUST

Above Number of U. S. Troops Transported Overseas Last Month—One-Third in American Ships.

London, Sept. 5.—American navy headquarters announced that nearly 260,000 men were transported overseas during August, one-third of them in American ships.

During the second quarter of the year, the statement says, destroyers from one American base escorted 121 troop convoys, aggregating 773 ships, and 171 merchant convoys, consisting altogether of 1,063 ships.

Unwell Status of Garfield.

Norfolk, N. J., Sept. 4.—A long illness of the late James A. Garfield, the martyred president, was unveiled here by his granddaughter, Miss Lucetta Garfield, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield.

Regulars at Camp Dodge.

Camp Dodge, Minn., Sept. 4.—An announcement was made on Monday of the arrival here of Second United States Infantry, comprising 1,400 officers, and men, under Col. William C. Bennett.

Raise Woman Workers' Pay.

London, Sept. 2.—The departmental committee, to which was referred the question of wages for woman workers on the buses and railways after the women had returned to work, has awarded the women their demands.

Ake U. S. to Take Plant.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Smith & Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., informed the war department that rather than abide by a recent decision of the war labor board it would prefer to have its plant taken over.

Shoemakers in Parley.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Shoe manufacturers in conference here are working on plans of the war industries board calling for limitation of shoes to a few standard patterns. A fixed price will be set for each pattern.

L-Boat Sinks Spanish Ship.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The Spanish steamer Cruxa has been sunk by a German submarine. It is reported here. News-papers consider that this event will bring to a crisis the relations between Spain and Germany.

U. S. RECOGNIZES CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Valiant Foes of Huns Accorded Status of an Independent Nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY LANSING

President's Action Follows That of Other Allied Nations—Entitled to All Rights Guaranteed by Hague Conventions.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The United States has recognized the Czech-Slovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria, and their national council, as the de facto government clothed with one authority to direct the political and military affairs of their people.

Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak national council and commander in chief of the Czech-Slovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing on Tuesday at the state department and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

In extending recognition, Secretary Lansing said:

"The Czech-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austrian empires, and having placed organized armies in the field, which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and

"The Czech-Slovak people having in the present war conducted supreme political authority to the Czech-Slovak national council.

"The government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czech-Slovak peoples and the German and Austrian empires, and that the Czech-Slovak peoples are entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Hague Conventions.

Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czech-Slovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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RAIL WORKERS ARE RAISED

Track Laborers, Watchmen, Clerks, Station Agents and Others Drawing Small Pay Benefited.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Nearly 1,000,000 men, or half the railroad employees of the United States, share in additional wage increases approved on Tuesday by Director General McAdoo, as the new contract agreement, which provides for a 10 per cent increase in pay for all employees, including station agents and other classes of employees drawing relatively low pay are benefited. Most of the increases range from 10 to 30 per cent above present wages. Garfield, the director general, has forbidden the use of the new contract as a means of ending legal work. At the same time it was made plain that employees who do not pay their bill will be dismissed. This, it is believed, will prove sufficient protection for merchants holding bills against railroad men.

OIL STATIONS CLOSE SUNDAY

Company Issues Orders to Comply With Government Request to Save Gasoline.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The Standard Oil company issued instructions to its employees to observe the request of the fuel administration with reference to the operation of automobiles, motorcycles and motorboats on Sunday as a mandatory order.

Specifically, the company ordered all of its filling stations closed and all machines commonly used by employees on Sunday in the transaction of business kept off the streets.

Will Direct Coastwise Shipping.

Washington, Sept. 5.—H. B. Walker, president of the Old Dominion Steamship line, was placed in charge of all coastwise steamships operated by the railroad administration's coastwise steamship advisory committee.

Fire Sweeps Mine Town.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 5.—One hundred and fifty persons were made temporarily homeless, 16 business structures and 25 dwellings were destroyed, and damage estimated at \$100,000 was caused by fire at Bingham.

Yanks Fight Labor Day.

With the Americans on the Veste Front, Sept. 4.—Americans on this front celebrated the first Labor day in France while fighting. The doughboys are jokingly demanding an eight-hour day.

Student Naval Flyer Dies.

Bashors, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Walter H. Calaski, twenty-four, of Rochester, N. Y., a student flyer stationed at the naval aviation training station here, was killed. His hydroplane fell into Great South Bay.

Airplanes in Arctic Wastes.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, is convinced that airplanes, instead of sleds, should be used to explore the Arctic wastes. Says Frank Murphy, an Alaskan railroad man, who has arrived here.

Hangings to Save Ammunition.

Chihuahua City, Sept. 2.—Hanging has replaced firing squad executions in northern Mexico. Gen. Francisco Murguerra prefers the rope to the bullet for the disposal of condemned men, as he says it saves ammunition.

STANLEY KING



Stanley King, who was recently appointed secretary to Newton D. Baker, to succeed Ralph Hayes, who went to Camp Meade to prepare for foreign service as a private soldier, is a young business man whose executive ability was promptly recognized in the war department.

King, who came to Washington last year at the labor relations and his work there was such that when Mr. Hayes left, Mr. Baker promptly sent for Mr. King to take his responsible position.

BIGGEST WAR TAX BILL

WAR PROFITS TO NET NATION \$3,200,000,000.

Virtually All the Taxes in the Present Laws Are Doubled—Some Tripled.

Washington, Sept. 2.—In a conference which Chief Clerk Kitchin and other members of the house ways and means committee had with Secretary McAdoo, practical agreement was reached on vital sections of the revenue bill. The measure, the largest tax bill in history of any nation, now has been finished except for final reading and textual corrections.

It was estimated that the Representative Kitchin, if enacted into law, would bring into the treasury more than \$3,200,000,000, chiefly from taxes upon those who have made money from the war and without imposing consumption taxes on breakfast table necessities.

As agreed to by the committee, the war profits section estimated to raise \$3,200,000,000, imposes an 80 per cent tax on income exceeding \$10 per cent on income exceeding 15 per cent and not exceeding 20 per cent of invested capital, a tax of 60 per cent.

On income exceeding 20 per cent of invested capital, a tax of 40 per cent.

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REGISTRATION DAY SEPT. 12

President Sets Date to Enroll 13,000,000 Men Between the Ages of Eighteen and Forty-Five.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Pledging the nation to a "decisive victory of arms" by the mobilization of its full military man power, President Wilson signed the bill extending the draft age limits to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and issued a proclamation fixing September 12 as a day of registration.

The registration ordered by the president will be the third held since the war and will be the first since the draft policy was adopted. It is estimated by army officers that 12,790,000 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and probably more than 13,000,000, will be enrolled by this registration, which, added to the numbers previously enrolled, will make the total number of Americans registered for military duty to approximately 24,000,000 men.

The hours of registration will be from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements to place on that day.

All men within the new ages, whether citizens of the United States or not, must register, unless they are diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign nations.

Foreigners Killed in Odessa Blast.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.—A Kiev dispatch received here reports that a disastrous explosion occurred in Odessa, capital of the Ukraine, in which 100 foreigners were killed and that a portion of one of the suburbs of Odessa was destroyed.

Landis 159 "Sub" Victims.

A Canadian Atlantic Coast, Sept. 5.—One hundred and fifty-nine men, including the crew of a Norwegian freighter and five fishing schooners, were victims of a submarine, have arrived here on a trawler.

Steers at \$19; Record Price.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Fat steers of the 1,400-pound weight of the best quality, the highest price for cattle ever paid in the Chicago market, the high price was \$19.00, which was paid Saturday.

Japanese Coal Miners Riot.

Tokyo, Sept. 4.—Serious disturbances are reported among the coal miners in the Kiyushu coal field. At one point the miners set fire to the mine buildings and 50 houses were destroyed.

Thirteen Hun Planes Shot Down.

London, Sept. 4.—Six German balloons were set on fire and destroyed by the British. The dispatch says a Monday's war office statement on aviation. The British lost nine machines.

Lends Britain \$400,000,000.

Washington, Aug. 31.—An additional credit of \$400,000,000 for Great Britain was established by the treasury. This brought the total of credits to Great Britain to \$3,725,000,000, and credits to all allies to \$7,022,040,000.

Ukraine Revolt Is Growing.

London, Aug. 31.—The Ukraine peasant uprising continues serious. It was learned here. Conflicts have resulted with the Austro-Germans. The latter are finding increasing difficulty in controlling and exploiting the country.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison—A protest has been filed with Gov. Philipp against allowing John Becker to draw his salary as county judge. Attorney General Spencer has ruled that the sentence of Judge Becker under the espionage act vacates the office of the county judge. While this sentence was passed more than two weeks ago, Judge Becker has continued around the office, and according to protest filed with the governor, Becker has drawn his salary for the month of August.

Kenosha—The Rev. James Conway, assistant pastor of St. James' church of this city, is in a critical condition, at St. Katherine's hospital here as a result of injuries received when he suffered from a head and spine. Father Conway and a number of Boy Scouts were returning from an outing at Twin Lakes when the team ran away. John Burns, Jr., one of the Scouts, was severely injured.

Eau Claire—Because, as he said in a note found on his person, he worried about his brother's commitment two weeks ago, to an insane asylum, Harold Luugaas of this city, and home on a furlough from Great Lakes naval station, shot himself through the heart. His body was found lying directly under the eaves of the grounds of the Seventh ward school.

Racine—Voters here experienced difficulty in casting ballots in the primary election when inspectors and clerks failed to appear at some booths because the city refused to increase their salaries from \$5 a day to \$10. In some precincts no votes were cast until 9 o'clock. It was necessary for the mayor and city clerk to call upon business and professional men to fill the vacancies.

Port Atkinson—Wolves have been again seen in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson recently. The last report comes from the Gus Bingham farm about one-half mile east of Lake Koshkonong. For several years past the region around Lake Koshkonong has been infested by these pests much to the injury of poultry and even of sheep and calves.

Mayville—Mr. and Mrs. John Holman recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, all of their four sons and two daughters being present. Mr. Holman was born in Switzerland in 1842, and came to Wisconsin in 1869, lived at Woodland, Dodge county, four years, and then at Mayville in 1873, engaging in the manufacture of wagons.

Kenosha—The United States government halted all street pavement work here which had been planned and contracts drawn for during the year. Mayor John G. Joachim received word from the highway board that the projects were discontinued. Contracts for two new school buildings were held up.

Ashland—After dodging police for weeks, John Cloud, Indian, Odanah, gave himself up on charge of trying to avoid the selective service. He had served thirty days in jail for failure to register. When released, the Indian saw that he registered, but Cloud did not fill out a questionnaire.

Madison—A. J. Glover, Fort Atkinson, was elected president, and John LeFebvre, Milwaukee, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Dairy Council, which was organized and incorporated to promote the dairy industry, educate the public, encourage production and improve marketing conditions.

Madison—That the condition of the state treasury Sept. 1 was far better than a year ago was indicated by Treasurer Henry Johnson. The general fund had \$500,000 more than a year ago. On Sept. 1 the general fund had \$2,071,213.37, as compared with \$557,628.58 last year.

Superior—At a meeting of the executive committee, an industrial allotment plan in which employees expected to receive a month's pay toward the absorbing Liberty loan issue, was discussed. The campaign will open Sept. 28 and continue to Oct. 5.

Portage—Court Reporter E. S. Park, 45 years old, who is serving in Circleville, died at his home in Fond du Lac. Paralysis caused his death.

Kenosha—The total number of children who are to attend school this term is 9,161, an increase of only 361 over last year.

Oshkosh—A federal appropriation bill will have an item of \$7,500 for Mrs. J. H. Davidson, Oshkosh, widow of Representative J. H. Davidson. It is in accordance with custom to pay this amount to the widow of a member of congress who dies while in active service.

Janesville—Mrs. Robert Whipple, wife of Sheriff Whipple, of Rock county, died suddenly at her home in Janesville. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Margaret.

Kenosha—Mrs. Tony Pongitore was notified that her brother, Emilio Pongitore, was killed in action in France. He was one of the first Italians to enter service after Italy entered the war. Two more brothers are also on the firing line.

Madison—More than 65,000 people visited the dome of the Wisconsin capitol from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, figures announced by the statistics compiled of M. F. Blumenfeld, who issued the permit for visits to the dome.

Kenosha—Dr. C. Windesheim, Kenosha, noted for his activities as member and officer of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association, and who was done much in fighting the disease, accepted the position of health commissioner of Kenosha.

Madison—Joseph E. Davies, home from Washington to vote in the primary, announced that he had re-established his partnership with M. B. Olbrich and will make Madison his permanent home, practicing law here.

Milwaukee—The officers of the Milwaukee recruiting office for the Polish army in France are proud of their latest recruit. He is Stanislaw Pieklik, who reported at the office in the Jean building, after a trip of nearly 1,600 miles. Stanislaw lived at Tacoma, Wash. He always wanted to join the Polish army and last week found he had saved enough money to make the trip to the nearest Polish recruiting office, which is in Milwaukee. He was born in Russia and has been in the United States six years.

Green Bay—In closing session of their sixteenth annual convention the Wisconsin Association of the Master Horsehoes National Protective association pledged itself to aid the war department in procuring horsehoes and instructors for blacksmithing work in the army. Officers elected were: President, C. N. Gehlring, Wausau; first vice-president, E. Hausch, Milwaukee; second vice-president, Charles Briggs, secretary, treasurer, Walter G. Pokrandt, Waukesha.

Sheboygan—Thomas E. Corlison, head of the O. Corlison company, former mayor and prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress in this district, died at the age of 62 years. Mr. Corlison had been identified with business interests here for forty years and for twenty-five years had been head of the company which bore his name. He has a brother, Judge Oscar Corlison of Chicago, and has been prominent in public affairs in this section of the state for many years.

Waukesha—Fire which started from the lime kilns at the Waukesha lime and stone company plant, a mile east of the city, did \$12,000 to \$15,000 damage. Fifteen thousand cords of fuel wood work about the kilns were burned. The city department saved other buildings of the plant, a school house and several residences.

Green Bay—A service flag, with fifteen stars, was dedicated by the Polish congregation here on Sunday. A patriotic program was held in connection with the flag service. One start in the flag is of gold, being for Alfred Henry Israel of Milwaukee, who joined the colors while a resident of Green Bay. Women of the church presented the flag.

Wausau—Corp. George W. Chapman of the town of Johnson and Private Henry Nehrbass of town of Halsey have been killed in action in France, according to telegrams received by relatives here. Corp. Alfred H. Leimer, Private Arthur Kasel and Private Leoben S. Seller of Wausau have been wounded in action.

La Crosse—A record yield of sixty bushels of wheat per acre is reported by Miller Bros., owners of the farm five miles east of this city. On five acres of land 300 bushels of spring wheat was raised. Bumper yields of grain and corn are found on hundreds of farms in this vicinity. Corn will be ready for cutting next week.

Green Bay—Before starting their daily work employees of a large local drygoods concern sang on the main floor and for ten minutes sang "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and other patriotic songs. They then knelt in prayer for the success of the allied armies.

Ripon—A service flag containing eighteen stars in honor of members of the congregation who are in the nation's service, was dedicated here on Sunday, Sept. 1, with impressive services at Grace Lutheran church. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Froehel of Dubuque, Ia.

Green Bay—Mrs. Mary Golden, 60 years old, committed suicide by throwing herself into a creek near her home at Wrightstown, in the southern part of Brown county. It was reported to police officials here.

Fond du Lac—John Horn, a truck farmer and well known cattle buyer, is being held on \$500 bond charged with having made seditious utterances. Horn was arrested by officials of the department of justice.

Rhineland—While driving through woods near Boulder Junction, Leo Selz was instantly killed by lightning and Dennis Poquette, Sr., Arbores Vitae hotel man, and John Teak, were injured by the same bolt.

Neenah—When he attempted to light a gas jet in the office of Dr. T. D. Smith here, the doctor's brother, Merritt Smith of New York city, was badly injured in the explosion which followed.

Menasha—Seven Polish young men of this city left Friday for enlistment in the Polish army. All were members of the Polish Falcon

A LESSON FROM THE ARMY HUT

The canteen equipment of the "Army Hut" in France and England is largely unexcelled. The reasons for this are, of course, obvious in its lightness, its sanitary smoothness, and its unbreakable quality. Borrowing a leaf from the experience of these war works the house mother will do well to provide herself with plates and cups and saucers of this invaluable ware for summer picnics and outings. It is so much pleasanter to have special equipment of this kind rather than odd china which one "does not mind getting broken."

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Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918

—Published by—

W. A. DRUM & A. B. STOR

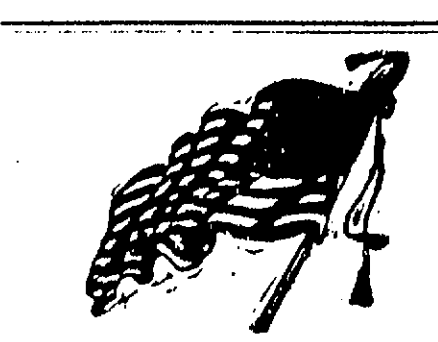
Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Prices
Per Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .40
Payable in Advance

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES
Resolutions, each .75c
Card of Thanks, each .25c
Transient Readers, per line .10c
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This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.



"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

WANTS HONOR PLAN

To The Editor of the Tribune:

I note in your paper what you say in regard to Sunday driving of autos. I think in the main you are right but if this saving of gas can be used for other purposes, it is a pity that it will be a great deal of extra work and will also show us who the patriotic people are in our community. I am pleased to say we have been made to obey government orders, but it takes good loyal Americans to sacrifice and give up the pleasures which they have come to feel were real necessities of their own free will. If the matter of not driving pleasure cars on Sunday is going to help in any way to win this war every loyal citizen should have the car at home. I am pleased to note that a number of our people stayed at home but I regret to say there was far too many cars on the streets of our little village of Sherry the 4th day of Sept. I believe that people who do not obey this request of our government at this time or any other time should be branded as slackers. The good book says: "thy works shall know thee." A Subscriber.

SAVE SEED CORN FOR 1919

ASKS STATE AGRONOMISTS

To make certain that Wisconsin will supply her own seed corn next spring, the agronomy department of the College of Agriculture is urging farmers to select their own seed corn this fall.

Farmers wishing to get a large amount of seed corn select it from the stock as a rule, but the smaller amounts are best chosen from the fields before the crop is cut. By going row after row and taking the ears which are well placed on the stalks, selecting the high grade ears with the inside husks yellow, good seed corn is secured. Only well formed ears from vigorous, well-rooted stalks, should be selected. Ears attached to the stalk three or four feet above the ground are to be preferred. The very best selection is from loose stalks of medium size, carrying one good ear that droops moderately. Seed corn before harvesting should be allowed to mature well on the stalk. Late matured ears are better than the earlier ones because they have more vitality. A light frost will not injure corn that is fairly mature, and the risk from frost is less than the risk from immaturity. About the middle of September is seed corn time in Wisconsin. Twelve ears should be gathered as will be needed for planting. About 15 medium sized ears will plant an acre.

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AUCTION!

Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918

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W. A. DRUM & A. B. STOR

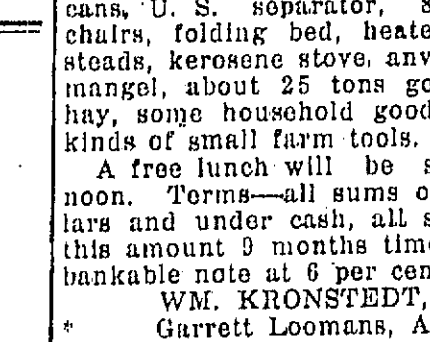
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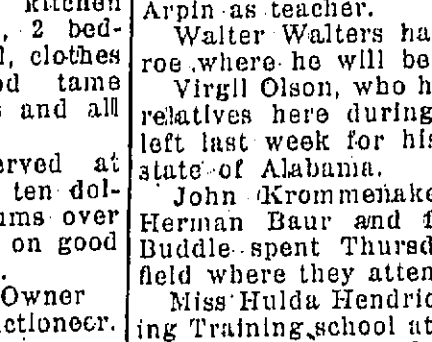
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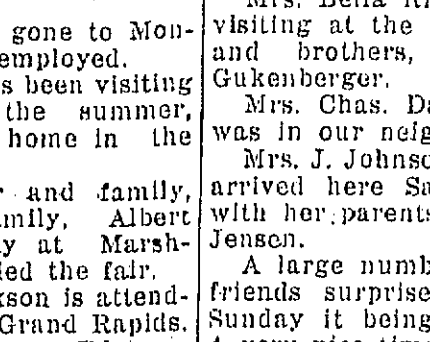
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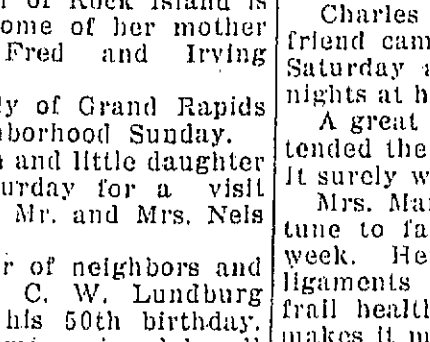
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CONGRESS DENIES IT DELAYS BILLS

BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE SAY
THEY ARE EXPEDITIOUS WITH
WAR MEASURES.

ONE REASON FOR CRITICISM

All Boys' Schools Now Fitting Pupils
To Become Officers—Senators Who
Support Suffrage Resist White
House Demonstrations.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Congress resists insinuations that it is in any sense a slacker in the matter of legislation for carrying on the war. From time to time prominent men in both houses take occasion to deny the imputation that war work or war preparation has been in any way impeded by failure of congress to act promptly in passing bills demanded by the administration. Whenever a senator or a representative speaks on this subject he usually takes occasion to review the war legislation of congress since it was called together April 2, 1917. A very remarkable array of bills can be presented under such conditions, for congress during that time has not passed much legislation that did not have something to do with the war.

Speaker Clark is one of the most vigorous defenders of congress, but he devotes his time particularly to the house of representatives. He and some other leaders in the house cannot forego the pleasure they take in labelling the senate on such occasions and pointing out how unlimited debate in the senate tends to delay congressional action. On the other hand such senators as Reed of Missouri and Cummings of Iowa point out that nothing more than legitimate debate which tends to the improvement of legislation has been indulged in by the senate in the consideration of war measures.

One reason why congress is criticized whenever delays are noted is because a widespread impression prevails in many editorial offices throughout the country that all delays in Washington are due to congress. This idea has been fostered by congressional critics, and besides there is a natural tendency to support the administration rather than congress when discussing war and happenings in Washington. There is far easier, and perhaps much safer, for editors who feel the desire to take a crack at somebody to hit a collective crowd like congress rather than a somewhat limited circle like the administration.

One effect of the war has been to make every boy's school a military school. A glance at the advertisements of various schools shows that in every state military instruction and drill are included as a part of the course. Before the war there were quite a number of schools that specialized in military training and boys who graduated from them were ready for military duty, and a great many of them have become first-class officers in the army. It now appears that every military school is to fit young men to be officers in the army.

During the recent discussion on the latest woman suffrage demonstration in front of the White House Senator Thomas of Colorado hinted at a possible change of attitude by senators who now advocate the suffrage amendment. Nothing of that sort is likely to occur, but it is evident that a great number of senators supporting the amendment seriously objected to the demonstration and criticism of the president. In his last campaign Senator Thomas knew what it was to have this same suffrage contingent against him. For some reason they went into his state and tried to defeat him, although he had been a consistent supporter of suffrage for a quarter of a century.

Besides a lot of important business to transact, the senate has stacked up before it several days of eulogies for departed senators. Seven senators have died since the beginning of the present year. They were: Newlands, Nevada; Brady, Idaho; Hughes, New Jersey; Huntington, Wisconsin; Brewster, Louisiana; Stone, Missouri; Tillman, South Carolina. There will be considerable to say about such men as Stone, Tillman and Newlands, and they had attained a very prominent place in congress.

Americans turned the tide on the western front. No official authority in Washington will give public expression to that declaration because it is factually offensive to our allies. It is a fact they all believe, and probably accounts for the earnest wish which has been expressed so frequently of late that we had three times the number of American troops in France that are now available. In order that the tide which has been turned might quite overwhelm the Huns. There is no reason why our allies should be offended at even an official recognition to the effect that the Americans have turned the tide on the western battle front, for the others would unduly flatter and glorify during the four years that they have held the greatest military force ever known and prevented Germany from over-running the world.

As long as time endures there will be praise enough for the valor of French, English, Canadians, Australians, Scotch, and all others who for

four years fought in the greatest war the world has known. But nevertheless, it is a fact that the American troops turned the tide of battle and gave the allies a victory where there were grave fears of defeat. It is also true that the Americans have made it impossible for anything like a successful Hun offensive toward Paris or the channel ports.

Politicians have been watching with a great deal of interest the effect of President Wilson's influence upon the fortunes of Democrats who are candidates for offices in several states. A recent statement says that "the president makes it plain that he does not intend to suggest how voters shall vote for different candidates," but the letters that he has written usually contain a positive declaration against a particular man and there seems to be no doubt that the intention is to defeat that candidate. For the most part presidential letters of this kind have a good deal of effect upon office-seekers. Any candidate for a federal job is almost sure to be influenced to vote against a man whom the president designates as undesirable. In the past, and it was particularly true during the Roosevelt administration, the opposition of the president to any person in his party was fatal. This will probably be true to a great extent in several states, but in others the personality of the candidate may win for him in spite of the presidential disapproval.

The submarine warfare on the coast of the United States has become serious enough to arouse a strong determination to get these underwater demons and prevent them from continuing the depredations that have proved so annoying, although comparatively of small actual damage. There is a deep-seated suspicion that the U-boats have been receiving information from the mainland of the United States and that the persons who are supplying it are well informed in regard to the disposition of the American naval forces. Renewed efforts are being made to ferret out the spies who seem to be lodged where they were access to the best guarded information possessed by the navy. The U-boats bob up in places where there are no naval patrols near, and are able to sink the small defenseless vessels without any danger to themselves.

While it is true that the navy has been engaged in a great work, that we have sent a large number of vessels to augment the British fleet, and that a very large number of destroyers are operating in English waters; it is also true that there is a large force along the Atlantic coast, but it does not yet seem to be so distributed as entirely to stop the submarines. But the naval force has done splendid work in protecting the transports and the most important ships that sail between our shores and Europe.

There is still a great problem about handling German sympathizers in this country. Many people believe that the only way to handle the problem in the United States is to shoot him, but that is not altogether feasible; besides, it is hard to differentiate the degrees of German support and German sympathy. There are Germans in this country who are calling themselves American citizens who still maintain that Germany did right in Belgium because it was a "military necessity." Men whose minds are warped to that extent should be classed as German sympathizers and interned. One of the seasons we are in this war is because of a large proportion of our people were horrified by the brutalities and butcheries of the Huns in both Belgium and France.

No doubt in these days when there is such a demand for young and active men for service in the army and navy and an increasing demand for labor, the so-called "servant problem" is quite an acute thing in many households throughout the country. Probably it hits Washington harder than any other city. Here the people have been accustomed to negro women as servants in the house and also to negro men for various kinds of work about the house. The trouble has been that a number of negro men, but quite a number of negro men, are demanded for labor of all kinds in greater in Washington than any other part of the country. Negro women are running elevators; many of them have employment of one kind or another in the hundreds of extra buildings and offices which have been occupied by the government since the war began. Wherever women meet in these days they are sure to engage in a discussion of the servant problem, and there are more women doing their own household work at the present time than was ever before known in the national capital.

Within half an hour of one another two congressmen wandered into the senate chamber one Monday afternoon and sat down to listen and perhaps compare the senate brand of speechmaking with that of the house. First came Blanton of Texas who stowed away his hat under a sofa in the back of the chamber and then moved up and sat down at a desk in the last row on the Democratic side. After about five minutes he retrieved his hat and washed. Then Sims of Tennessee marched in and sat himself down in the same seat. Possibly there was a superficial reason for the popularity of that seat. It belongs to Senator Shafer of Colorado who was for some time a member of the house. Two congressmen may have felt that by sitting in it they would get some magic inspiration on how to follow Shafer's example and transform themselves from representatives into senators.

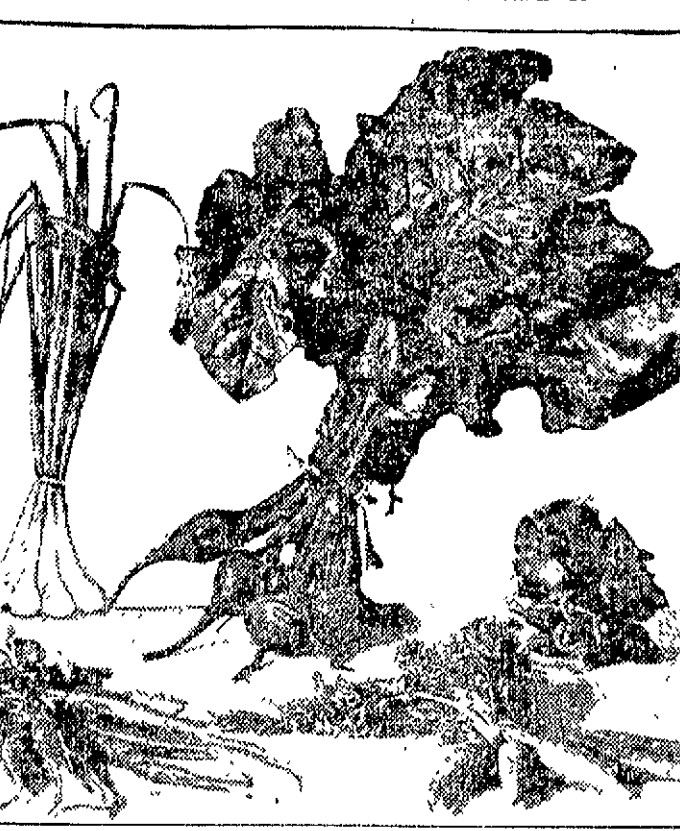
Treasure Island in Favor.
The American boy has very catholic tastes in literature. Ten years ago the University of Illinois made inquiry of 24 American public libraries as to the 12 most popular books with their boy readers. The result gave "Treasure Island" second place in the list. A second inquiry just completed finds the same story at the top of the poll by a substantial majority. The result is the more interesting because "Treasure Island" was not at its first appearance, a great favorite with boys.

Rearing a Pig.
A seventeen-year-old Boston girl who is regarded as a highly refined vision in three colors—blue, red, and gold—hair and a complexion no palette ever held—is helping in her work by keeping a pig, which she washes every day. They are bad enough clean, she says. —Portland Press.

Unusual.
"It's an unusual wedding."
"In what way?"
"The parents on both sides are met with it." —

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
MAKING THE MOST OF VEGETABLES.



Some of the Good Things From the Garden Plot.

STRAIGHT FROM GARDEN TO COOK

Fresh Products and Proper
Cooking Mean Everything to
Modern Housewife.

HINTS FROM FOOD LEAFLET

Every Cook Can Do Much to Make
Vegetables Appealing and Attractive
by Proper Cooking—Over-
cooking is Bad.

Sweet juicy beets, corn, lima beans, squash, summer cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, Brussels sprouts and spinach as well as cool green cucumbers, and juicy tomatoes—these are some of the good things that the late vegetable plot has to offer as a reward for the hours of work spent in it earlier in the season.

Who, that has the privilege of enjoying the vegetables at their best, fresh from the garden, will not say that the vegetable garden is worth the trouble it costs? No one not accustomed to fresh vegetables cooked within a few hours after they are gathered really knows how good vegetables can be.

Points From New Food Leaflet.

Every cook, however, whether she starts with vegetables fresh from her garden or whether she buys the best she can procure on the market can do much to make her vegetables attractive and appealing by proper cooking. The United States department of agriculture and the United States food administration in United States food leaflet No. 16 give the following pointers in regard to the cooking of vegetables:

Vegetables just out of the garden taste best when simply cooked—steamed, boiled or baked—and served with a little salt, butter, milk or cream. Often a heavily seasoned sauce covers up the more desirable vegetable flavor. Overcooking of vegetables imparts their flavor. Very delicate flavors are destroyed—white vegetables with strong flavors such as cabbage or onions, become disagreeably strong if cooked too long. Overcooking also destroys the attractive color of some vegetables.

Cook summer vegetables as soon after they are gathered as you can in order to preserve the flavor. If they must be kept over, keep in the icebox or some other cool place.

Let wilted vegetables soak in cold water to freshen them. If vegetables must stand after paring, covering with moist water will prevent wilting and discoloration.

Before cooking, put head vegetables and greens in cold water for an hour, with one tablespoonful of vinegar to remove insects, then wash very carefully.

Save Water for Soup Stock.
Drain all boiled vegetables as soon as tender—they become soggy if they are allowed to stand undrained after cooking. The water drained off may be saved for soup stock.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

Tender spinach or lettuce leaves require no added water for cooking. If thoroughly washed, enough water will cling to the leaves to prevent their burning.

Delicately flavored vegetables should be steamed or cooked slowly in a small

amount of boiling water until tender and the water boils away.

Strong-flavored vegetables may be cooked uncovered in a large amount of rapidly boiling water, and the water changed several times during cooking. Starchy vegetables should be put on to cook in a sufficiently large amount of boiling water to cover them. Boil gently, and keep kettle covered.

The time required for cooking vegetables depends on the kind, size and age of the vegetable. You must use your judgment in deciding when they are done.

NEED OF VEGETABLES

Remember that vegetables are not only good to eat but good for you—make the most of the varieties that the summer brings.

Leaf vegetables, lettuce, spinach and cabbage that are largely water are splendid food, for they furnish valuable minerals which your body needs as well as growth-promoting substances that help make children grow and keep adults healthy.

Minerals in vegetables keep your blood as it ought to be and your whole body in good condition. Vegetables are better than medicine to prevent the common evil of constipation.

Serve a quantity of vegetables and you will need less bread and meat in the meals.

Apple Butter Saves Surplus.

Do not let the surplus apples go to waste, make them into apple butter. Summer apples make splendid apple butter, even without the use of boiled cider, which, however, is a desirable addition if it can be obtained. Pare, core and cut up the apples, add a little water and stew into apple sauce. Let this simmer gently at the back of the stove for several hours, stirring occasionally as needed to prevent sticking. When it is two-thirds done add one pound of white or brown sugar to each gallon. After cooking thick enough, stir in spices to taste. Pack in sterilized containers and cover with melted paraffin.

If sweet cider is to be used boil it down to half the original volume. By boiling it to a thick lump, less sugar is required. To each gallon of sweet cider use a gallon of pared, cored and sliced apples. Either add these to the boiled cider and begin cooking, or stew them into apple sauce and add the sauce to the boiled cider. Cook gently but stir often for two hours. Then add a half pound of sugar to each gallon of product, or use no sugar. Continue cooking and stirring until thick enough, stir in spices to taste, pack in sterilized containers and cover with melted paraffin.

Milk-Vegetable Soup.
Don't throw away left-over skim milk, says the United States department of agriculture. It is a nutritious food and every drop of it should be used. One way to utilize it is to make milk-vegetable soups.

To each two cupfuls of milk use one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, two-thirds of a cupful of a thoroughly cooked vegetable, finely chopped, mashed or put through a sieve, and salt to taste. Thicken the milk with the flour as for milk gravy and add the other ingredients.

Practically any vegetable except tomatoes may be used with the other ingredients as stated. If tomatoes are used, a little soda should be added to them to prevent the milk from curdling.

Milk is the most important food there is for growing children.

Excellent polishing cloths are made from old velvet.

Vinegar will soften the bottle of dried glue.

Metal that is wrapped in waxed paper will not rust.

Left-over vegetables are best used for vegetable soup.

Keep the house well ventilated; it will be easier to heat.

Fine blankets and shawls look best when dried on certain stretchers.

Don't imagine that palatable food can be prepared from poor materials.

Rice pudding sweetened with brown sugar will have a very rich flavor.

If it is necessary to keep beef for a time immerse it in sour milk.

Midsummer Calls For Cool Clothes

American Women Adopt Custom-
ery That is Best Suited to
the Season.

ABANDON WHITE LINEN SKIRT

Adopt French Fashion of Meeting All
Emergencies in Costume of Thin
Cloth or Any of the Chil-
nese Silks.

New York.—A woman who was looking at some snapshots of fashionable folk in the open on a mid-summer day, remarked on the peculiarly old-fashioned effect of a certain costume.



The sketch of this gown shows a knife-plaited skirt of white crepe de chine, short and narrow. Above it is an old-time black velvet coat, which is shaped out from the waist at one side and straight on the other. There is a collar of white chiffon and Valenciennes, and a pink rose caught at the waist.

It was a short, white linen skirt buttoned down the front, a white muslin blouse with a wide turn-over collar, a colored sweater opened in front, with pockets and a belt of itself.

"Once upon a time," said this woman, "this costume was considered the uniform of the American summer girl. It was adopted without comparison with the fashions of any other country. And yet, at this moment, it looks entirely out of the picture."

There has been no revolution, declares a prominent fashion writer. Changes in summer apparel have been in cities only. They are Americanized French fashions today. Even this summer has seen a distinct change from what has been.

The linen skirt, gored at the top, slightly flaring at the hem, and buttoned down the front, is a thing of the past to a great majority of women who are well dressed by instinct, or because they follow the movement of the crowds. Any skirt is worn but a linen one.

Sweaters in Evidence.
Certain shops say that the sale of sweaters for the autumn is small, but they add that the spring sale was good. We see sweaters in every shop, despite the conservation of wool decree. We see women knitting sweaters for themselves and their children, and not for the soldiers and sailors. We read that colossal department shops have an unusual quantity of yarn and are unwilling to sell it at moderate prices.

Yet, if one judges fashion by fashionable folk, the colored, knitted sweater has had its day in silk or wool. It is sometimes worn under jackets, on days in the open that need warmth, when the affair is a picnic, a yachting trip or an automobile tour. Otherwise it hangs in the closets of the homes of fashionable women. However, its lack of fashion has not depreciated its monetary value, for yarn is an expensive thing to buy and a most intricate and difficult thing to obtain.

What We Wear in the Open.
The economical reasons for discarding the white linen skirt, the knitted woolen sweater and the ornamental, white muslin blouse are based on expensive laundry and scarcity of material, plus scarcity of labor.

Those large sectors of American society that considered this three-piece costume the most reliable basis for their summer wardrobe, imagined their taste simple and inexpensive. It was neither.

Footings.
Footings fit in so well with the very simple fashions of the season that it is no wonder this dainty-trimming is in high favor this year. A lovely little frock is made of fine white silk net in a design of artful simplicity. The gathered skirt is tucked in two inch tucks set six inches apart and on edge of each tuck is a two-inch band of black net footing. The sleeves (just to the elbow) are edged with black footing, and so is a deep, square fichu, drawn down over the shoulders into a sash. And the sash? It is of eliel blue tulle silk, with four bands of footing on each sash end.

Buttons Are Large.
Whatever you get in the way of buttons, get the largest that you can discover on the counter. There is no such thing as a limit to the size. Little, modest, conservative buttons may be worn, but in the eyes of Fashion, it is the big dollar size and buttons even larger that are the thing. Many of the new buttons have but two holes. The holes are tremendous, like great cavernous gaps. And such buttons are served on with small rope rolled from the material out of which the garment is made.

Ribbon of Bright Colors.
Roman striped ribbon is much in vogue. Often they form sashes for sheer white dresses or somber frocks. These gayly-tinted ribbons are also made into the most attractive bags, which are carried with dark-hued gowns.

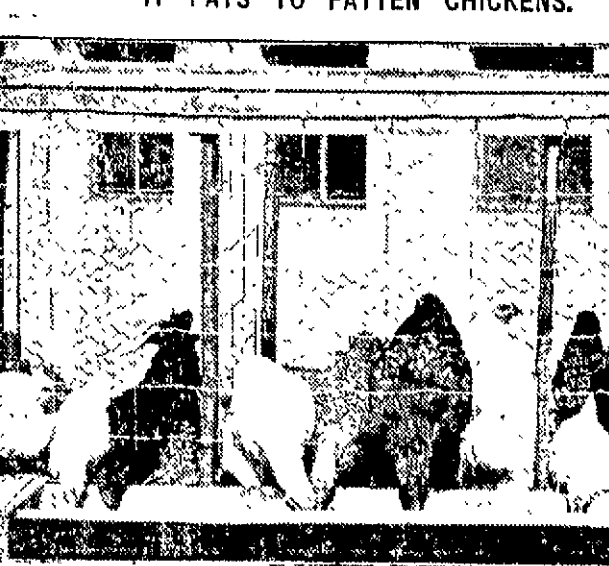
Novelty Beads in Colors.
Novelty beads are much in vogue. They come in the brightest of colors, and are designed to be worn as a frock of somber hue. Enamel buckles in gay tints are used with the same result.

Canteen Handbags.
One of the new handbags is named the canteen. It is, as its name implies of canteen shape, and is made of silk or leather or velvet—indeed of any of the fabrics used for bags of other shapes. It is suggestive of the socks bags in shape, but is not so large.

Plaited Skirts.
Due no doubt to the sheerness of some of the popular summer fabrics plaited skirts are popular again.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
IT PAYS TO FATTEN CHICKENS.



Chickens Being Fattened in a Home-Made Coop. They Just Eat, Take No Exercise, and Grow Fat.

FATTENING HENS BEFORE SELLING

Weight of Fowls and Quality of
Flesh Can Be Greatly Im-
proved Upon.

GIVE CHICKENS FREE RANGE

Waste Products and Grain Can Be
Turned Into Valuable Meat—Skim
or Buttermilk Are Most Eco-
nomical Feeds.

More attention should be given to the fattening of growing chickens, as most of them are marketed in a thin and unimproved condition. Although both the weight of the chickens and the quality of their flesh can be greatly improved by a short period of fattening, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, flocks which have been properly cared for are usually in good market condition, but if in poor flesh, they may be confined to pens and fattened for one or two weeks at a profit. The farmer has very good conditions for producing well-fleshed poultry, as he can utilize waste products from his farm in growing this stock by allowing the chickens free range and get them into the best condition for fattening. Both the farmer and back yard poultry keeper can thus turn waste products and grain into flesh while securing a large amount of valuable manure from the poultry. Skim or buttermilk, which are great aids to the most economical fattening, are available as by-products on many farms.

Pen Fattening.
The farmer or back yard poultry keeper can fatten his chickens to best advantage by pen or crate fattening. In pen fattening 20 to 50 chickens are confined in a pen with a small yard and fed a fattening mash, such as one composed of two parts of corn meal and one part middlings mixed with skim or buttermilk. If no milk is available, which would be the case in most back yard pens, one part of the mash of one part bran, one part middlings, three parts corn meal and one-fourth part meat scrap. Feed twice daily, morning and afternoon, and in addition give a light feed of cracked corn late in the afternoon. Mix this mash to a crumbly consistency and keep water and grit before the chickens all of the time. Supply these chickens with a good quantity of green feed, such as sprouted oats, lawn clippings, etc., or waste vegetables, such as cabbages, beets or small potatoes. If skim or buttermilk is fed, it is not necessary to add the green feed.

Crate Fattening.
Crate fattening is the method of feeding in which from six to ten chickens are confined together in ten pens, arranged in tiers for convenience in feeding the chickens and cleaning the coops. The following ration and method is particularly adapted for crate fattening: 30 parts corn meal, 20 parts ground oats and 10 pounds shorts mixed with skim or buttermilk, which is available on many farms. The feed is mixed with milk to the consistency of thick cream, or so that it will just drip from the tip of a wooden spoon. About three-fifths of the mixture should be milk, and it is advisable to use a larger per cent of milk in hot than in cold weather to keep the chickens from going off their feed. The birds should be fed lightly for the first few feeds, when they can be given all the feed they will eat up in about thirty minutes, when any feed left at the end of that time should be taken away. Crate fattening is only advised where milk is available for mixing the ration. The chickens may be fed either two or three times daily, and can be fed heavier at night to good advantage than in the morning or noon.

The greatest and cheapest gains are made on broilers, which are usually fed about fourteen days, while the length of the fattening period may be varied slightly for fryers and roasters. The greatest profit and the highest prices are secured from only chickens, whether they are broilers or roasters. It takes from four to seven pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain in fattening.

Grates and fattening pens should be kept clean and carefully disinfected. The droppings should be removed daily or every other day, and after a lot of chickens are killed the pen should be sprayed with white wash containing 5 per cent of carbolic acid. It is not necessary to treat the chickens individually for lice if the coops are treated in this way. It is advisable either to spray the trays of the coops lightly with a coal-tar disinfectant after cleaning, or to sprinkle them with alcohol-killed lime. The coops should be examined carefully once daily and sick and dead birds removed. This is especially essential in the fall months when the chickens are more apt to be sick.

Grains Give Variety.
Oats are often fed to poultry for variety, but are not well liked unless hulled, the hulls being tough and rather indigestible. Hulled oats, on the other hand, are relished by poultry and are excellent for producing eggs. When the hens are confined in a pen, the oats can be obtained at a reasonable price in comparison with other grains, they may be fed quite largely. Barley does not seem to be greatly relished by hens, but may be used to give variety to the grain ration. It has a little more protein than corn and a little less than oats.

Chicken is quite well liked by fowls, but is not very widely fed. It may be fed to vary the ration. Buckwheat middlings are rich in protein and make a good mixture with corn meal.

It is not fed largely, and does not seem to be much relished by poultry. It is supposed to cause bowel trouble when fed freely.

Corn a Fattening Feed.
Corn is heating and fattening, and when fed to closely confined fowls in large quantities far rather than eggs is the usual result. For laying hens it should be balanced with meat, bone, linseed, gluten and such feeds as are rich in nitrogenous matter, for corn is deficient in this constituent. When corn is fed to laying hens that have opportunity to take plenty of exercise and to secure insects and green feed, much more satisfactory results are likely to be obtained than when it is fed to the same fowls closely confined. It may be fed quite largely in the cold climates during winter, but should be fed sparingly during summer.

Vary Poultry Ration.
In feeding grain to poultry the aim of the feeder should be to give a variety. No one kind of grain alone is best. Variety may be secured by mixing the grains or by feeding different kinds of grain on different days. This variety is in accordance with nature. When on free range the fowls obtain a little of several different kinds of feed. Grain should not be made the sole feed, except in the fattening pen, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.

White goose feathers are more valuable than colored ones.

Give the chickens plenty of fresh air these hot nights. They need fresh air as much as they need food.

Green goose culture is profitable, but the industry is not carried on so extensively as that of green ducks.

It is a mistake in poultry raising to attempt more than one can handle at the start.

During the hot weather the time spent in weeding and cultivating mangels for the poultry will be well spent.

It costs money to raise green food for poultry, but experienced poultrymen soon find that it is one of the most satisfactory factors in the ration.

The safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments.

The demand for geese is not constant, although there is a limited demand the year around. The trade is best during the winter months, and especially at the holiday seasons.

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NEW LOCATION
R. F. Matthews, the tailor, has moved his business from the east side, being now located in the Kinross block with his brother, Charles Matthews. He will continue his tailoring business in the new location and when once settled will be in better shape than ever to handle the business.
School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

CARD OF THANKS
I wish to thank the friends and neighbors for their many kind acts during the illness of my wife, also for the many floral offerings.
J. M. Savage and relatives.
USED LUMBER FOR SALE
About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Wood Construction Co., office phone 612. If

MILITARY TRAINING AT THE RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL
The War Department has officially established a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps at the River Falls Normal school. This unit will be organized with the opening of school September 16. All enrollments should be in by October 1. The new law lowering the draft age to 18 years, has resulted in a change of policy from that previously announced. Following are the essential features of the Students' Army Training Corps:
All high school graduates, or equivalent over 18 years of age are eligible to enter this corps.
All men entering this Corps will be considered in active service, such men will receive the pay of a private soldier (\$30 per month), and will be uniformed, armed, equipped, housed and fed at government expense.
A commissioned officer will command the company, military discipline will be in force.
The men in this corps will remain in this school until transferred to officers' training schools, technical schools or some other line of duty study. Such transfer will depend upon the progress of the student-soldier and the needs of the War Department.
The advantages of entering this corps are apparent. The student will receive his training at government expense and will be enabled to carry forward his general education while receiving military training. He will be eligible for service in special units and in line for a commission through transfer to an officers' training camp.
The government urges you to enter this corps as thereby not only will your interests be advanced, but you will be able to serve your country more effectively.
The War Department wants college men for the lines of service indicated above. 100,000 college students will be enrolled in this corps by October 1.
You will register under the draft law upon the date set. You will enroll in the River Falls Normal school on September 16, if possible, and enter school not later than October 1. The War Department will provide for your induction into the Students' Army Training Corps.
The River Falls Normal is the one Normal school of the state which has been set apart for the training of teachers of agriculture. It has already furnished more than half of all the special teachers of agriculture in Wisconsin and more emphasis than ever before will be placed upon this work when school opens September 16. Women as well as men will be enrolled and "Education for Service Through Service" will continue to be our creed. Class work and field work will go hand in hand and rural farms with genuine farm problems will be made the basis of attack. Besides the required subjects, you will find a list of electives that will be chosen to meet your needs in case you wish to stay and become more capable students and stronger workers in the important field of agriculture. These not being enough, you will be given a chance to earn their way, for men and women must be prepared to teach agriculture in a practical way, if the people of the world are to be fed. Write the president of the school at once, making known your intention to enter this unit. Act today. Address President J. H. Ames, River Falls, Wisconsin.



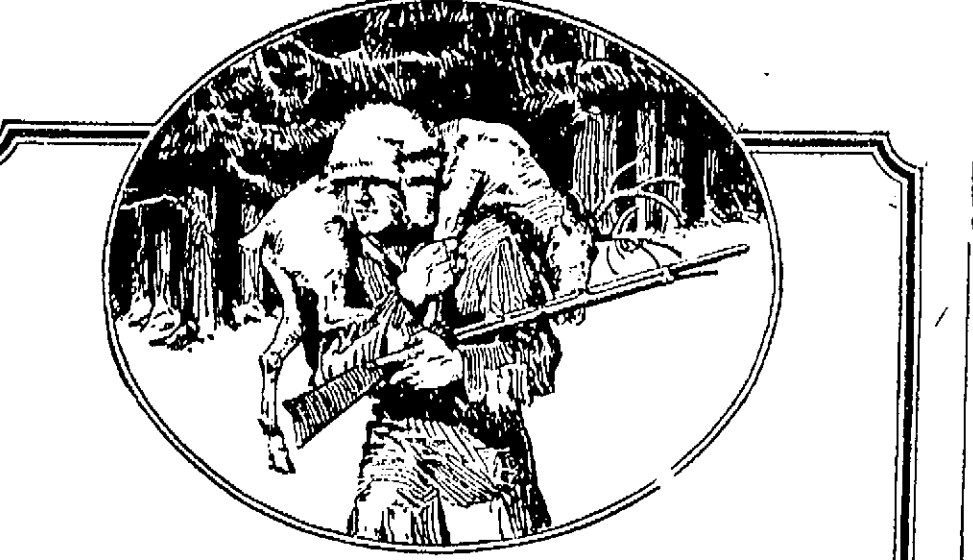
the winter of life
IF, IN the Spring and Summer of your life, Prudence has laid by a competence for the years to follow, the Winter of your life will be filled with a beautiful dignity. Old age and comfort should go hand in hand.
Are you preparing for the future—for the time when your brow has lost its cunning and your brain its power to plan? Start a Savings Account with us today and add regularly to your balance.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

You can still get Real Gravely Chewing Plug for 10c a pouch.
It gives you more solid tobacco comfort than ordinary plug. Tastes better—lasts longer.



Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it
Gravely lasts much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug.
P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia.



What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Mrs. Edgar Kellogg
Teacher of Violin
Classes Beginning First Week in September
All wishing to join the beginners class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special lessons.

LOCAL ITEMS
Thos. Foley has been on the sick list the past week.
Fred Roenius is attending the state fair this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson visited in Wausau on Sunday.
Wm. Roskopf of Milwaukee is visiting at the John Mroz home.
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cepress have gone to Trout Lake for a week's outing.
Hank Wassner returned the past week from a fishing trip in Forest county.
Otto Thorsen of Port Edwards visited with his mother at Dancy over Sunday.
Mrs. Frank Calkins are attending the state fair at Milwaukee this week.
Mrs. John Niles departed on Wednesday for Colby to visit with her sister for a week.
Miss Emily Ropinski of Arnott was a guest of Mrs. Ethel Sutor on Monday and Tuesday.
Dr. J. K. Goodrich and wife have been spending the past week fishing at Stone Lake.
—We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.
F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.
Miss Hilma Lundstrom of Nashville, Mich., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kronholm.
W. E. Kronholm, who has been working on a dredge at Elmer, Minn., arrived home the past week.
Mrs. F. L. Stueb departed for Milwaukee on Tuesday to attend the state fair and visit with friends.
Atty. B. R. Goggins in Eau Claire this week where he is trying some cases in the federal court.
Atty. Oscar Bandelin of Sand Point, Idaho arrived in the city on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his mother.
Mrs. Emma Brundage who has been located at Saukage, Mich. for the past year, is now located at Eau Claire.
Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Miller returned on Saturday from a week's visit at Milwaukee and other points in southern Wisconsin.
Wm. O. Burton left on Monday for Eau Claire where he will take up his work as jurymen in the federal court of that place.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Cady of Madison are rejoicing over the birth of a son, who arrived at their home on August 10th.
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kirschoff and sons, Steve and Joe, were in Stevens Point on Tuesday to attend the wedding of a relative.
Miss Mary McMillan will leave on Friday for River Falls where she will take up her work in the normal school at that point.
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Gay Wood returned on Monday from Trout Lake, where they had been camping for some time.
Mike Dolan has the palm of his left hand cut off by a saw in the morning at the Ellis Lumber Co.'s factory while working on a rip saw.
Donald Johnson, who is a member of the aviation corps, is spending the past week visiting his mother, Mrs. N. Johnson, and other relatives and friends.
J. B. Peterson, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday.
Mr. Peterson reports that he had good crops this year, including some fine wheat.
Arthur Mulroy, who has been employed in the postoffice for the past four years resigned his position on Saturday.
Mr. Mulroy is now residing in a good position in Milwaukee, but may decide to remain here.
John Augustyniak and wife and daughter, Mary, Mrs. Albert Kulin, sons, Ben and Frank, and daughter, Agnes, returned over from Reebolt on Tuesday and spent the day visiting at the James Klappa home.
Joe Wheeler expects to leave on Saturday for Milwaukee to take up his duties as labor examiner in the Reid street office.
B. E. Jones and Mrs. Jacobson are also employed in one of the Milwaukee offices in a similar capacity.
Fred Thues, superintendent of the Urban Furniture factory at Marshfield, in the city of Marshfield, Friday having come down to look over some of the machinery at the Ahdavagham factory which is being offered for sale.
Prof. M. H. Jackson, who has been in the southwest during the past summer, where he has been lecturing with a chautauque company, returned to his home here last week and has taken up his duties with the Wood County Training school.
Mr. and Mrs. Dan Johnson, who have resided at Sheboygan the past three years have sold their property there and moved here to reside. At present they are staying at the home of their son-in-law, Arthur Rockwood on Eighth street, but expect to purchase a home at once.
Wm. Anderson of the town of Saratoga was in the city on Tuesday looking after some business matters, and while here he dropped in at the Tribune office to renew his subscription for another year. He reports a pretty good freeze down his way the night before.
Charles McCoo, who lives near Plainfield, was in the city on Tuesday attending to the stock and visiting with friends. He drove over that morning and stated that the frost of the night before had apparently nipped most of the vegetation along the road.
Aug. Kringle, who has been employed in the Highway Commission the past two years, has resigned his position and moved to Milwaukee on Monday where he has accepted a government position. While residing in our city, Mr. and Mrs. Kringle made many friends who regret to see them leave.
Henry Beimler and Louis Wollenschlager returned on Tuesday from Thorpe where they had been for several days past installing a couple of farm pumps. They have two more to install there which they will put in later. Mr. Beimler is handling the ideal furnace, which is a pipeless heater and is meeting with very good success.
Ed. Dumas of the town of Carson, Portage county, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Dumas is a contractor and builder and reports that he had been kept busy out his way putting up barns and other buildings. He is a native of France and the indications are that business is going to keep up in good shape.
George Bushmaker of the town of Rudolph was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Bushmaker reports that he played a couple acres of land in wheat last spring, and when it was thrashed recently it ran 25 bushels to the acre, machine measure, which was a pretty good yield in a country where it is not considered to be a wheat raising section.
Mrs. Sam Walters of the town of Sigel favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Friday while in the city on business. Mrs. Walters reports that their new barn, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, when the building was struck by lightning and burned, and there being no insurance, the loss was quite a severe one.

Amos Hasbrouck is attending the state fair this week.
Edw. Pomanville is taking in the sights at the state fair.
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Tryne, September 8th.
Myer Fridstein returned on Tuesday from a business trip to Chicago.
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dell Hakes on Saturday, Sept. 7th.
John Schenck returned on Saturday from a month's visit at Milwaukee.
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sid Brooks at Neokosa on Sunday, Sept. 8th.
The Knights of Columbus will hold an election of officers tonight at the Catholic Societies hall.
Mrs. Barney Robus of Arpin was a pleasant caller at this office on Tuesday while in the city shopping.
Mrs. Frank Natwick and daughter, Barbara, are visiting at Madison, California and Waterloo this week.
Louis Joosten, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants bank at Rudolph was a business visitor in the city on Monday.
Drs. Carl Bandelin, E. J. Clark, G. D. Fritzinger and Tony Peerenboom are spending the week at the fishing trip at Trout Lake.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Christenson of Chicago are visiting at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Severance on Fourth Ave. N.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rislow and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller and Miss Minnie and family are attending the state fair at Milwaukee this week.
Miss Margaret Stierchi of Chicago, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Gus Otto and relatives in Arpin the past two weeks, has returned to Chicago.
Lieut. C. C. Rowley has been transferred from Camp Meade, Maryland, to the base hospital at Camp Stewart at Newport News, Va. Mrs. Rowley accompanied her husband.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith of Arpin were in the city on Tuesday and visiting with the latter's mother, Mrs. E. Lavigne. This office acknowledges a pleasant call from Mr. Smith.
Mr. Wm. Kruger has received word that his brother, Arthur, who had been wounded in France, The nature and extent of his wounds were not told in the letter, but he was reported to be getting along all right.
Wm. Kaye, who lives near the Hancock creek on the Pittsville road, was in the city on Tuesday evening to freeze ice and that night a hard frost was damaged to a considerable extent.

CAN TOMATOES, NOT WATER
The standby of all vegetables for canning is the ever useful tomato. Now our attention is being called to our wasteful way of preserving the vegetable. They tell us that we can quarts of water quite needlessly and the tomato to a thick paste and use more economical. Many housewives object to long cooking of tomatoes saying that it darkens the tomato and spoils the flavor. This objection can be easily overcome by using enameled ware in the process. Its smooth porcelain surface can not be affected by the acid of the tomato, no matter how long it is cooked. This tomato paste needs only a little water to use in which we use our ordinary canned tomatoes and it is a great saving of jars and cans.

PUTTING DOWN BEANS
Early in the spring some guests at a farm house in the real country, from a short story on string beans. "These are the best canned string beans I ever ate," said the guest. "They are not canned," said the hostess. "I don't suppose you could get the fresh, southern beans out here," explained the guest. "They are not fresh," declared the hostess. "Then came a chorus of 'why are they not?'"
So the hostess explained the mystery thus:
"I had heard of putting up string beans by salting them down. The first year I tried it the experiment was not a success. I put some in a big wooden pail. That was not tight enough and the beans moulded. The rest I put in a tin pail and the salt rubbed out of the beans. Learning from this experience I decided to try enameled ware pails with the great success you see before you. I knew the enameled ware would be as air-tight as the tin and that it could not be rusted by the salt. These beans were put down last July. Nothing can be easier or simpler. Take a large enameled ware pail, put in the bottom a half inch of coarse salt, being careful that the salt is perfectly dry. On this put a layer of the beans just as they come from the vines, not string; pack them in very closely. Cover with another layer of salt, and so on until the pail is full, having of course a layer of salt on the top. Cover with thick paper. Put in a cool, dark place. When the beans are to be used, stir them, cut them up, and let them stand in very cold water about an hour before cooking. This makes them crisp."

REMEMBER TOM CARBER
has moved from 12th street to 1024 Second St. N. He buys junk, and pays the best price for paper and magazines, rags, scrap iron, rubber, and metals. Also pays the highest price for second hand cars. Phone 1135.

COAL AND WOOD
The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.
Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal, but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.
CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5
BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

NEW BOOKS OUT AT THE CITY LIBRARY

When Henry A. Allen and William Allen White went to France in the summer of 1917 to inspect the hospitals of the Red Cross, it was with the idea that on their return, one would lecture and the other write for the Red Cross. "The martial adventures of Henry and me" is Mr. White's story of the trip and the conditions they found in France.
From the day when they invested \$17.98 in uniforms in New York the Knights of Columbus will hold an election of officers tonight at the Catholic Societies hall.
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RAILROAD WARNING SIGNS
Work has begun on the erection of the warning signs on the state highways at railroad crossings. Under the statute passed at the last session of the legislature the railroad are required to furnish the County Highway Commissioner of each county with two signs for every grade crossing in the county. The County Highway Commissioner is required to install and maintain them. The installation is to be paid out of the highway fund. Each county, from the first twenty-five crossings, is to be paid for the first five crossings, and the remainder of the crossings are to be paid for by the county. The signs are required to be placed on each side of the crossing, from three to five hundred feet from the nearest rail and to stand five feet above the ground. Where this is impracticable the highway commission fixes the location.
The signs are required to be an enameled metal disc. Those being placed on our highways are 24 inches in diameter and show a perpendicular black cross, on a white background, with the letters "R. R." occupying the upper segment of the disc. The erection of all signs similar to the crossing sign on the highways is forbidden, and no other sign is permitted between the crossing and the railway, without the permission of the highway commission. A penalty is provided for injury to the signs. When the signs become illegible the railroads are required to furnish new ones.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.'S WAR FOOD BULLETIN

MAKE EVERY DOLLAR DO ITS BEST, OUR PRICES STAND THE ACID TEST

If every dollar and every cook in this country do their duty by our interests in Europe, we cannot lose. Out with the sword of economy to defend yourself and your family. Don't pay a cent more for any article of food than you have to. We're trimming prices right down to the last notch in an effort to help you save money and save food. You can cooperate with us by patronizing us.

In Our Grocery Section
A good broom 65c
Pork and Beans, Hub City brand, large can 23c
Salmon, per can 20c
Grandma's Washing Powder, large package 17c
Snowboy Washing Powder, large package 21c
50c package of soap chips 45c
Peanut butter, the pound 23c
Try our 18c coffee, 10 pound lots \$1.70

TEA! TEA! TEA!
Tea has already advanced in the wholesale market. We have not yet advanced. Buy your needs for a year. You will make 50% interest on your investment.
Red Seal tea, the pound 60c
Indian Chief Tea, the pound 50c
Horse Shoe Tea, the pound 40c
Nibs or Course Tea, very good the pound 27c
Lipton tea, the pound 79c
Gun Powder tea, 1/2 and 1 pound dust proof packages, the pound 58c

JOHNSON & HILL GROCERY CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISC. TELEPHONE 396
MEMBER OF U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Living For The Neighbors

Too many of us are living for the neighbors.
We haven't learned the art of saying NO without blushing and apologizing when confronted with spending for something which we really can't afford.
Thanks to the war it is now the patriotic thing to say NO and to act NO in a very positive way, when extravagant beckons.
And we think this new arrangement is going to last after the war.
Say no—and watch your Savings grow.

Wood County National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00

Opening Show and Sales of Autumn Coats.

The assortment is large. We planned it to meet every requirement of women who demand up-to-the-minute styles combined with undeniable quality—who seek service rather than display. As such, ours is a thoroughly representative stock, from which no worthy style-thought has been omitted.

Fortunately, makers with whom we have dealt for years were abundantly able to meet all our demands—they were as interested as ourselves in keeping up a reputation they had helped us to build.

We insisted on cloth-quality and exacted exceptional workmanship. Styles were abundant—but real old fashioned values were scarce.

Yet these makers had provided by advance orders for nearly adequate supplies for this season. With goods in stock they were able to undersell many of their rivals. Thus it happens that—

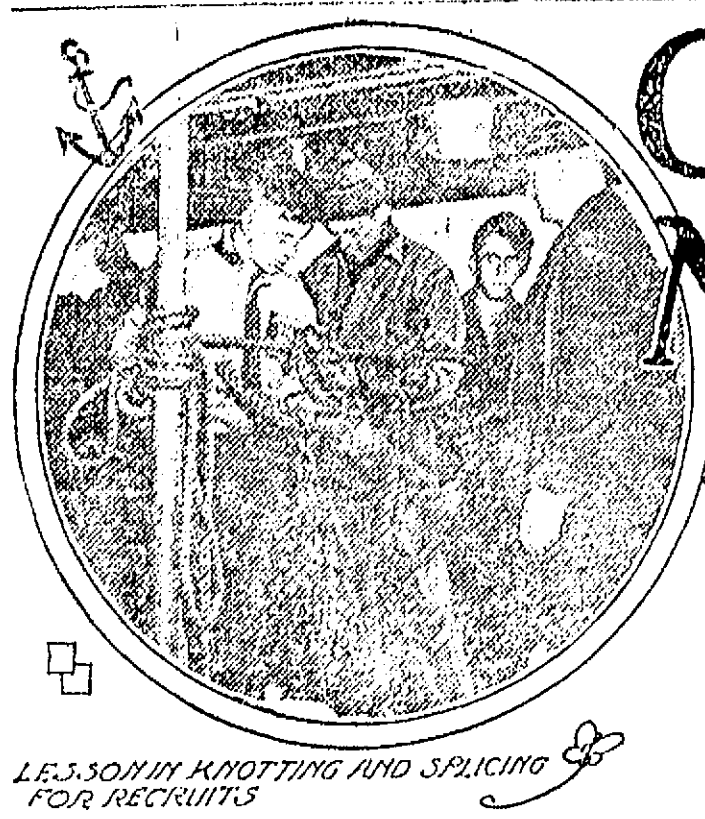
MANY PRICES ARE QUITE CLOSE TO THE OLD VALUES WHICH YOU MUST HAVE THOUGHT WERE GONE FOREVER



In every respect ours is a very remarkable showing—in point of variety, in point of real quality, in point of values which are not likely to be equaled any where.

W. C. WEISEL

Great Merchant Marine in the Making



Naval Overseas Service Will Provide Crews For Hundreds of American Ships After the War

FROM 12 oil tankers in the autumn of 1917 to a fleet of more than 150 cargo ships of all kinds in July, 1918, this emphasizes the marvelous growth of the naval overseas transportation service in less than one year.

From a fleet of more than 150 cargo ships of all kinds in July, 1918, to a vast armada of 1,500 ships in July, 1919. This epitomizes the predicted growth in the service in coming years.

The naval overseas transportation service is an outgrowth of the recruiting for class No. 3 of the naval reserve. It developed early in the autumn of last year when the urgent need for military supplies impressed the navy department with the necessity of giving separate entity to the operation of cargo ships. There now are 1,700 officers and 11,000 men in this branch of the navy's service.

A commander of the navy is supervisor of the entire naval overseas transportation service, with headquarters at Washington. The New York division is under the supervision of a naval lieutenant.

The great conflict raging in Europe has been described as a war of transportation. It is generally conceded that the war cannot be won without the American army. But the American army at home is more than 3,000 miles from the front. The problem of winning the war resolves itself, therefore, into one of transportation. To remedy the work points in this means of communication the navy overseas transportation service was established. Thus far from a small beginning it has overcome what for a while appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, and it is doing a work that for importance and efficiency is second to none in the army or navy.

For every man that the United States sends to the front in a four deadweight tons of shipping must be sent to maintain him. To send him across without this providing for his existence would be nothing short of a crime. It is the duty of the navy overseas transportation service to see that there is an incessant flow of supplies to that man. Any interruption through lack of shipping or men to man ships would be disastrous.

Besides supplying the troops at the front, it is the duty of the transportation service to furnish necessities to the United States from other countries. Navy vessels are used to bring hemp, nitrate, manganese and other minerals to New England to relieve railroad congestion.

American destroyers running about at high speed in European waters are in constant need of fuel oil, which must be supplied by the transportation service from the oil fields of the United States or Mexico. All other sources of supply are controlled by Germany.

Already the United States has in Europe more than 1,000,000 men. By the end of next year there probably will be 3,000,000 men on the other side. This, reckoning four deadweight tons for each man, will mean that America will have to provide 12,000,000 tons of shipping to supply these men.

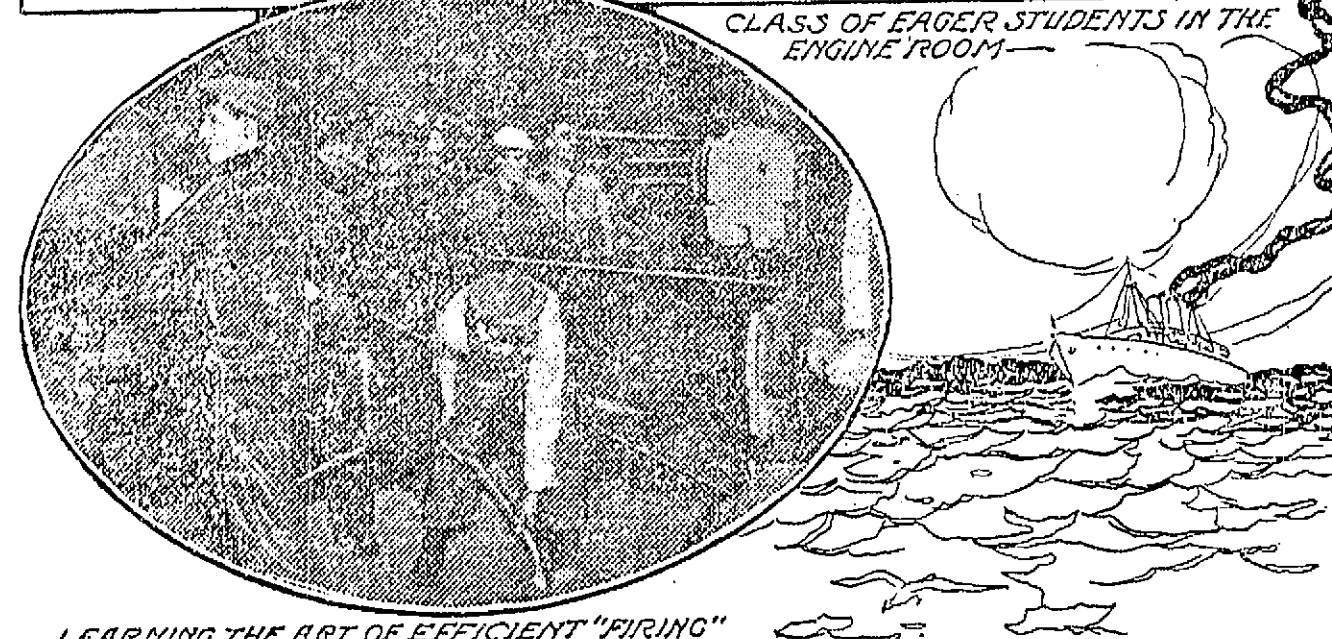
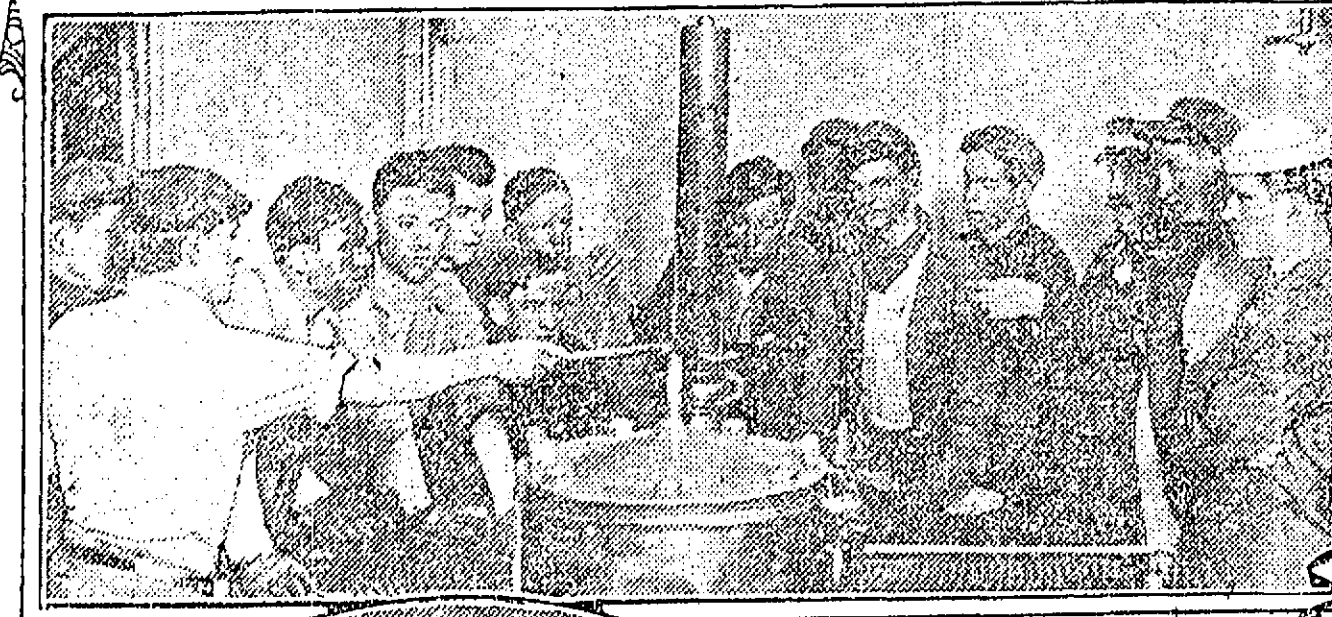
Charles M. Schwab, director of the shipping board, has said that he is going to build 10,000,000 deadweight tons of ships in the coming year. The aim of the transportation service is to be ready to run and operate all or any of the new ships. If the service can have the necessary advance notice as to personnel requirements there need be no hitch from this standpoint in the number of troops sent over. They will be amply provided for after they arrive and they will be brought back home at the close of the war.

The question of manning this enormous array of ships seems to be about solved by Edward H. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, who is reported to have requested the secretary of the navy to begin at once the training of 22,000 officers and 200,000 men to man the merchant marine.

It thus appears as if the navy may be asked to man not only the war-zone ships, but those plying among American waters and to North and South American ports. Naval officers would not be surprised if it should mean eventually the manning by the navy of coal barges and tow-boats.

About 100 companies owned the American merchant marine at the time the United States entered the war. Enormous profits were made in the transportation of essentials by water. Any old tub that would float was worth almost her weight in gold. Many abandoned ships were repaired and put into service. Some were raised from the ocean, where they had lain for years, and were rebuilt. Coastwise steamships were put into ocean service. Schooners and off-shore barges took the place of the coastwise vessels.

America had at the beginning of the war about 3,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping. Only 70 per cent of this was available for ocean travel. In addition to any submarine losses America may suffer she will have to provide perhaps 12,000,000 tons to supply the troops overseas and



about 3,000,000 tons for coastwise, West Indian and South American trade.

The navy overseas transportation service started operations last autumn. Its first act was to take over 12 oil tankers to supply ships with fuel oil. In the emergency it was necessary hurriedly to commission the skippers who had been running ships under civilian auspices, put them into lieutenant commanders' uniforms and send them on their way with a book of navy regulations. It is not strange that in the circumstances the average new reserve officer was more or less "in the air."

The service, starting in New York and Norfolk, was extended to Philadelphia. It now is expected that 30 additional offices will soon be opened, including those on the other side of the Atlantic. The navy overseas transportation service must not only operate its ships, but it must see that they are operated at their maximum efficiency. They must be loaded in record time. They must carry record cargoes. They must go across in record time. They must arrive on the other side in safety. The sinking of one ship would mean not only the loss of the cargo she was carrying at the time, but of all other cargoes that she might have been called upon to carry on other trips.

Officers of the service figure that if by improved efficiency in the engine room they can run ten ships across the ocean at one knot better speed than that at which inferior engine-room crews would put them over, one ship has been created. In like manner, if they can put an additional 10 per cent of cargo on each of the ten ships an additional ship has been created.

The transportation officers figure also that night and day a ship costs about \$100 an hour. In other words, every hour saved to a ship is \$100 gained. A battle may be lost to the allies through the sinking of a cargo ship.

In the matter of defense of cargo ships at sea the service places particular stress upon these four elements: A sharp lookout, ability to maneuver, speed and guns. "Expectation of life" is increased 300 per cent by guns on merchantmen. They force the submarine to operate under the surface of the water, where its speed is slower and its deck guns are useless.

The situation today in New York and the other ports of embarkation in regard to the operation of ships is more or less complicated. Not the navy alone is operating ships, but the shipping board, the quartermaster's department and the navy supply department. Besides this, the shipping board assigns ships to private owners to operate, and certain ships manned by the navy are assigned to private owners. The general opinion with regard to these ships seems to be that, under current labor conditions, navy recruiting offers the best means and the only real guarantee for manning most of the great new fleet of cargo ships under construction.

There has been a disposition in certain quarters to belittle the cargo-ship service. The notion prevails that there is no romance in some of the old tramp ships being used in this service. In answer it is shown by the men in the service that it is not only the most useful but the most interesting service in the navy.

Outside of the destroyers, the men-of-war carrying fuel into the navy will be the only warships that will see active service in this combat. As a clinching argument, this service is about the only one that is constructive and not destructive. It is laying the foundation for a great American merchant marine after the war.

That America did not have an immense merchant marine at the outbreak of the war was due to several causes. Confederate raiders dealt it a severe blow. Metal ships and the development of railroads followed. Then came the blocking in congress of all legislation for such a merchant marine. The La Follette act was the blow that killed the project.

The transportation pressure due to America's entry into the war brought the realization of the importance of the number of American officers in the merchant marine. As the first step toward supplying the deficiency, a great school was established at Pelham Bay for the training of deck officers. In addition to the valuable nucleus of young officers already given to the naval reserve from this school, accommodations have been provided on a greatly enlarged scale for thousands more. Here the men take two months' intensive practical and theoretical training, followed by two months of real experience at sea. The cadets

in the far end of the barracks told me this afternoon that he, a boy soprano, sang in Chicago's Orchestra hall, a scant half dozen years ago. An actor who enlisted in Stillman is talking to a young California attorney, and an electrical engineer is playing checkers with a Pennsylvania brewer. They stood formations together today, they drilled and went on fatigue detail together, shortly, they will go out and they will sleep together. One of them, I know, cartoons of a Sunday comic. The lad

of France made a successful ascent in a fire balloon, and a few months later, in the same year, two Frenchmen made the first ascent in a hydrogen balloon at Paris.

"White." The meaning of the word "white" has undergone a great change during the war. A white feather, it is true, is a badge of cowardice, and a white flag a token of surrender; but in the army the word "white" particularly among the Canadian and

United States soldiers, is the mark of the highest possible praise. When a soldier speaks of his comrade as a "white" man, there is nothing more to be said, for the term not only includes gallantry, but is an unstated testimony to his goodness.

Substitutes. Patience—Are you using substitutes in everything now? Patience—Yes, in nearly everything. Why, last night Tom couldn't come, so I had a substitute in the hammock.

get a taste of the real sea aboard more than 100 coastwise steamships.

Engineers officers are trained at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, where men with M. E. degree or its equivalent receive intensive training in marine engineering.

Thousands of men are being trained for the naval auxiliary reserve at the Great Lakes (Ill.) station.

All men turned out by these schools are as much a part of the navy as if they had been graduated from Annapolis. All of these future officers are American citizens and will form the natural nucleus of a great merchant marine.

All navy crews on merchant ships for the duration of the war were advocated by the navy early in the conflict. It was the belief that all such ships should be placed under the strictest discipline; that with permanent crews, efficiency would be self-sustaining; that the crew would be able to make all repairs; that the loading and unloading could be more efficiently done, and that several hundred thousand Americans would join the service, where it was believed they would remain after the war.

It was the idea of the service that by this means the love of the sea would be planted again in the American heart. Men who once had a sniff of the salt air would probably never be satisfied to go back to the cities or farms. They would form the nucleus of a 100 per cent merchant marine.

In the beginning nobody wanted a government-controlled cargo service. Steamship owners feared it meant federal control. The navy had only about 2,000 officers and most of these were needed to take the 20,000 reserve force to break in the 200,000 new enlisted men. Gradually, as has been stated, the training and operation of the merchant ships devolved upon the navy and the overseas transportation service was organized to handle it.

In some quarters it is believed that the entire work of manning and operating cargo ships should be turned over to the navy. Danger of strikes among civilian crews is feared. Ships carrying cargo in time of war should not, it is thought, be rated as private property of any individual or company. They must not be in the hands of men who are working for money only. Illegitimate men, anarchists, socialists and the disloyal may become members of mercantile crews, whereas only men who are intelligent and physically fit may become soldiers or seamen of the nation. Soldiers work for \$30 a month and the sense of duty alone. Merchant seamen receive today \$20 a month or more and extra pay for overtime and Sundays, and they are not under any obligation to remain at sea.

At the outbreak of the war there were 5,000 Germans in the American merchant marine. Sixty per cent of the members of the Seamen's union are said to be foreigners. As the service was run under antebellum conditions it was impossible to hire Americans and the class of foreigners who would work on these ships was largely undesirable.

Strikes are said to be likely at any time aboard ships manned by foreign laborers. An incident is cited in which the crew of a freighter, bound to Europe with a cargo of essentials for our soldiers, refused to obey the commander's order to assist in getting up ammunition when submarines were reported ahead, on the ground that it was Sunday, and the La Follette law provided only for watch duty on Sunday.

On another occasion a civilian crew demanded overtime for performing on Sunday a certain duty provided by law. Civilian sailors of cargo ships have been caught in the act of signaling to enemy submarines, and firestorm forces have bolted for the deck upon the sounding of an alarm of danger.

Ships manned with naval officers and crews are safe from strikes and mutiny. Efficiency and competent operation are certain. On two or three occasions civilian crews that have struck have been instantly supplanted by navy men and the ship carried through with its precious cargo for the American men at the front.

Some students of naval strategy are of the opinion that a great part of the United States navy might be sunk without any great exertion on the part of the enemy. The blue, brown or hazel eye is a favorable indication. The nostrils, if large, open and free, indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs. These are general points of distinction, but are, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. —Rebosh Sunday Herald.

Not Misted by Time Tables. Mr. Blathurst—See the new director of railroads has done away with folders and time tables. Mrs. Flatbush—Oh, is that it? "Is what?"

"Why, I have noticed that you don't miss the trains in the morning as you used to."

Construction. "Is Dilgins a constructive critic?" "He might be called only a 'W' along."

Utility. "Sometimes," said the discontented man, "I wish I could be a child again and make mud pies."

"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poor. "They must be very poor."

"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of some of life's luxuries to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."

SAVED BY GIRL LASHED TO MAST

Crew Rescued After Thrilling All-Night Experience in Lake Storm.

HOLDS HEROIC VIGIL

Signals Bring Succor to Helpless Craft on Lake Michigan After All but Daring Young Woman Are Exhausted.

Chicago.—Lashing herself to the mast of a disabled boat in the gale that swept Lake Michigan, Miss Margaret Sturdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sturdy of 115 East Chicago avenue, maintained an heroic vigil until dawn. Then the American flag she was waving as a signal of distress brought succor. The boat was several times on the verge of foundering.

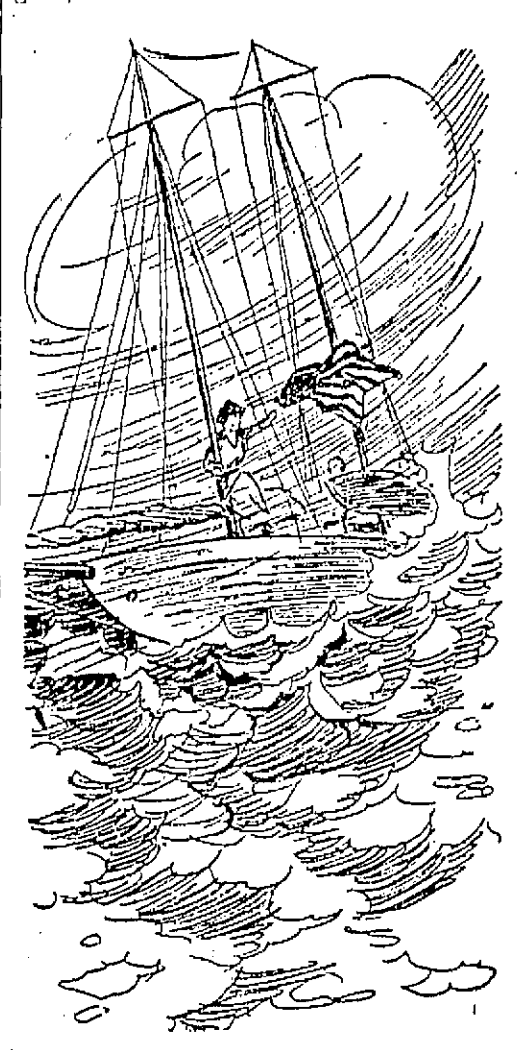
This was the story brought to Chicago after Capt. A. P. Brown and his crew of the South Chicago coast guard station had responded to Miss Sturdy's signals and rescued both boat and passengers. The boat, which was eight miles out in the lake, was towed in. Aboard it, besides Miss Margaret, were her parents and a crew of two men.

From Portland, Me. They had brought the boat, a 60-foot sailing yacht with an auxiliary gasoline engine, from Portland, Me., where Mr. Sturdy purchased it for Mrs. Sturdy some weeks ago. It is named the Mikado.

The voyage had been uneventful save for a few minor squalls until they encountered the storm. Even then they would have made Chicago safely had not the gasoline engine become disabled. The sails were useless in the high wind.

They drifted all night. Miss Sturdy told a reporter, while the crew tried in vain to repair the engine. Toward midnight the violent pitching of the boat caused Mrs. Sturdy to become ill. She failed to respond to emergency treatment and her condition was such that the services of a physician were urgently needed.

Girl Guards Vessel. The strain of keeping watch for passing vessels, working with the engine, and battling the storm exhaust-



ed Mr. Sturdy and his two-man crew, and they succumbed to sleep about three o'clock in the morning. The duty of guarding the little vessel thereupon devolved upon the daughter.

The storm showed no signs of abatement. Big clouds were breaking over the deck and the Mikado was tossing about like a cork when Miss Sturdy took the vessel's American flag and fought her way to the mast, just about the bow. Using a coil of hempen rope, she bound herself to it and remained there until about five o'clock, when Captain Brown's lookout sighted her distress signals.

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NEW SWINDLE IN CANADA

Crooks Impose Fines on Farmers for Having Too Much Food in Possession.

Vancouver, B. C.—County police in the farming sections of British Columbia are hunting for a number of clever crooks who have been imposing fines on farmers for having too much meat, flour or other provisions on hand. One farmer reports having been fined \$25 by one of these supposed inspectors who had been fed by the farmer and housed all night. At breakfast the visitor was served with bacon. The fine was then imposed for serving meat on a needless day.

Is Meanest Burglar. Springfield, Ill.—Police here are searching for Springfield's meanest burglar. He recently broke into two homes and rifled baby banks. One yielded \$3.30 and the other \$30. Nothing else was disturbed.

Ten Big Fish. Lawrenceburg, Ind.—George W. Sears and Milton G. Miller, fishermen, caught ten large catfish that weighed 801 pounds in a partly wrecked and sunken coal barge in the Ohio river. The men were engaged in taking the barge apart to obtain what lumber could be used again from the wreck.

Baby Born With Tooth. Bradstock, Pa.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Welsh, born recently, was found to have a full formed tooth. She weighed 15 pounds at birth.

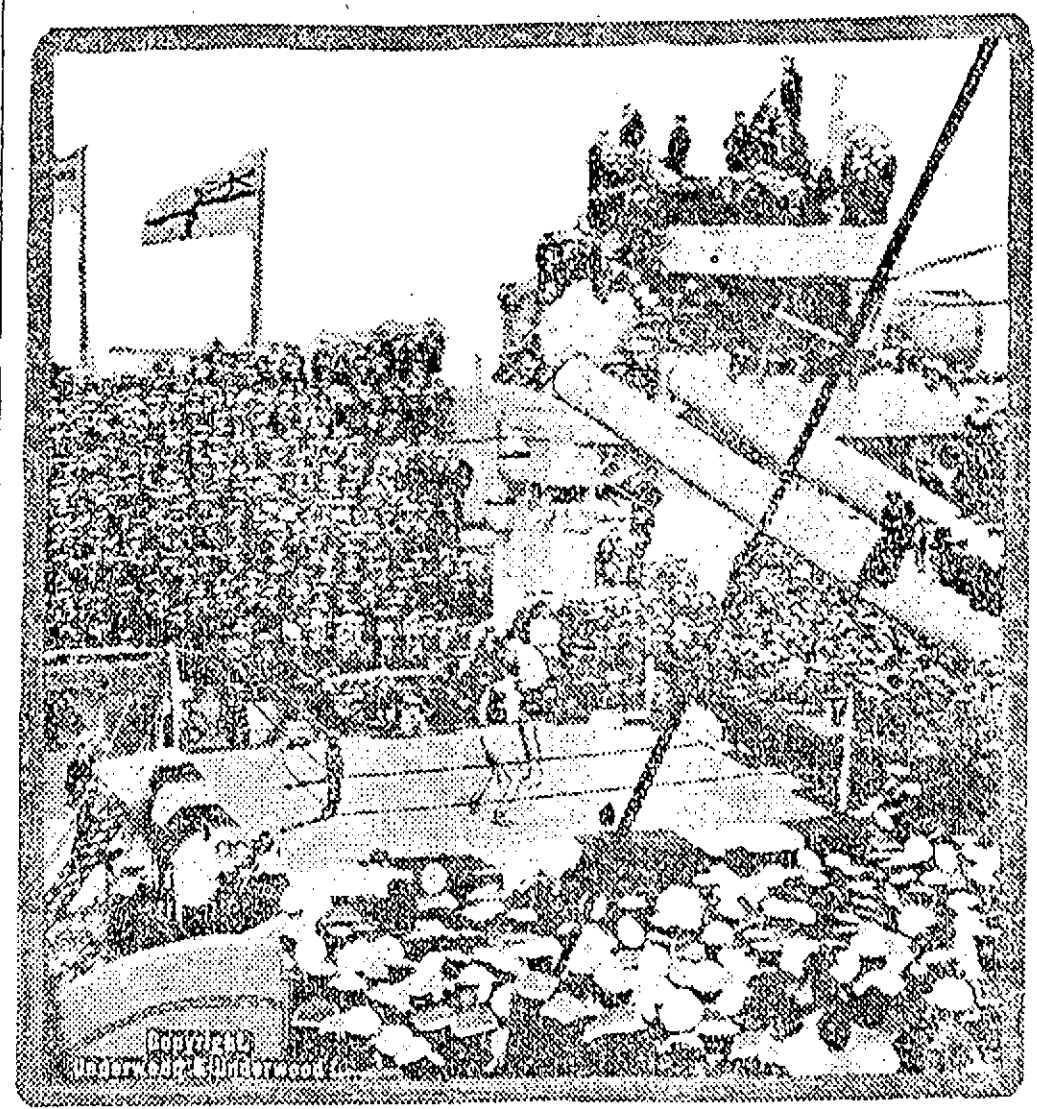
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"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poor. "They must be very poor."

"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of some of life's luxuries to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."

EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR SPORT IS GIVEN BRITISH SAILOR TO KEEP IN PROPER TRIM



Although the German high sea fleet will not come out and give the British fleet a chance which it is so eagerly waiting for, the grand fleet has an immense amount of work to do in maintaining effective sea command. In spite of this every opportunity for sport and entertainment is utilized in order to keep the men in trim. This photo, the first of its kind to arrive in this country, shows a boxing exhibition on board a British battleship waiting at its base in instant readiness for action. It is greatly due to the efforts of these sailors and thousands more like them that the German fleet has not dared to come forth and attack our coast.

HOW TEN EYCK WORKS CREW BASEBALL PLAYED IN CHINA

Coach of Syracuse Employs Novel Method of Instructing Officers—Act as Coxswain.

Coach Jim Ten Eyck of the Syracuse university freshman eight-oared shell crew, his only combination this year, used a novel way to instruct the crewmen. Ten Eyck acted as coxswain of the crew and by coaching the young

While we have been hearing so much about the advance of baseball in England, France and Italy, don't forget that another one of the allied countries also is booming it. A newspaper man recently arrived in this country from China says thousands of Chinese are playing the game and that the contests put on in Shanghai often draw more than five thousand persons. If there's ever to be an international world's series this newspaper man, whose name is Graham Barrow, says China wants in on it.

WAR WORK FOR BILL LANGE

Once Great Outfielder for Chicago Cubs Wants to Help Y. M. C. A. in Training Soldiers.

Bill Lange, once great outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, has disposed of his interest in the San Francisco Coast league club and his other interests in San Francisco, preliminary to taking up war work with the Y. M. C. A. He expects to be sent to France. Lange has been successful in business since he retired from baseball as a player, but he feels he can be of help to the soldiers and is willing to pass up all his profits if the Y. M. C. A. can make use of him.

AIRPLANES USED BY PLAYERS

Baseball Team Taken From San Antonio to Corpus Christi, Tex., in Air Machines.

The airplane has broken into the game. Some days ago the baseball team from Brooks field at San Antonio flew all the way to Corpus Christi, Tex., to keep a date with the nine at that aviation field. The fliers from San Antonio won the game, by the way. They covered the 100 miles in nine planes in a little more than two hours. Major league clubs have gone aviation before this, but never in real airplanes.

UMPIRE PREFERS SHELL HOLE

Ray Cahill Writes St. Louis Friends He Took His Life in His Hands at Ball Game.

Ray Cahill, former manager and umpire in the minor leagues, has been doing his bit over there both with the rifle and the indicator. He writes to friends back home in St. Louis: "I got no holiday on the Fourth of July, but had to take my life in my hands. They called on me to umpire a ball game and before it was over I wished I was in a shell hole somewhere where I would at least have a chance to fight for my life."

Kocher Goes to Work. Catcher Bradley Kocher, formerly of the New York Giants, and later with Louisville, has gone to work in a munitions plant at Hazleton, Pa., and will do some ball playing on the side. Shovel, late of Columbus, is with the same concern.

WHEREABOUTS OF PING BODIE

Yankee Fence Buster Thought to Be Headed for Fighting Line in France or Italy.

Ping Bodie quit the Yankees with the avowed intention of taking a job in a munition plant. Ping's decision to stick in the East instead of returning to San Francisco, where he might work in a shipyard, is regarded as suspicious, and some of his teammates say that what he really intends to do, if he can arrange it, is to head for France or the Italian front. A new offensive in Italy would so excite Ping that he'd be on the fighting line as soon as a ship could get him there.

Navvies Wrecked Ball Teams. Decision of the navy department to call a couple hundred thousand naval men new ships going into commission, will break up several ball teams that the reserves have been boasting of and which have been touring the country for several weeks playing exhibition games and having a general good time.

Cornell Loses Colyer. Johnny Colyer will not return to Cornell university as rowing coach next season. He will confine his activities to his work as general employment superintendent at one of Uncle Sam's largest shipbuilding plants.

Pitcher Monroe in Class One. Pitcher Ed Monroe, late of the New York Yankees, who jumped to the shipyards, is one of the Class 1 men who has been called from what he thought was safe shelter to enter army service.

French Have Athletes. That the French have some good runners is told in a letter from Ted Meredith, who says that they beat an American team composed of himself, Pink Lennon and Eilers. All these men are stars.

Dark Flower to Rest. Dark Flower, a winner at North Randall, has been sent to Lexington and turned out. She will not be started again until 1919.

No Refuge in Shipyard. Pitcher Ed Monroe, late of the New York Yankees, who jumped to the shipyards, is one of the Class 1 men who has been called from what he thought was safe shelter to enter army service.

DELEHANTY DID NOT UNDERSTAND BUNTS

Couldn't Make Sacrifice Hit as Ordered by Manager.

With Runners on First and Second and No One Out, Instead of Advancing Them, He Lands on First Ball Pitched for Home Run.

Charles Webb Murphy, who still fans seven days a week, though he is out of baseball, was watching Cactus Gervase of the Phillies hit those long drives of his during practice at the "Cubs" park in Chicago recently. "None of them can swing the ball like Delehanty could when he was with the team," said Murphy. "He had some nukes which could go too, Flick, Lejole and others."

"I once heard how Billy Earl caught his first game against Delehanty. It seems that Del cracked the first ball, a high one, way on the outside, for a double. Next time up, Earl gave another signal and Del nailed one low on the inside for a triple."

"On Delehanty's third journey to the plate the pitcher threw a wild one that hit in front of Del. The batter caught it as he would if he were playing cricket, and converted it into a single. "Earl was plainly amazed. So when Delehanty appeared for his fourth effort, Earl asked, 'Don't you ever wait till the ball comes across the plate?'"

"Delehanty grinned. 'No,' he replied, 'only the poor batters wait for that kind.'"

"Another time, when Shettsline, now secretary of the Quakers, was manager of the team, an important stage came where runs were badly needed. Philly got runners on first and second before anybody was out. It was then Delehanty's turn at bat."

"Shettsline called Ed to one side and said, 'You lay down a sacrifice bunt now, and I'll have the next fellow try to knock one out and score both men. Delehanty nodded. 'All right,' he answered."

"Shettsline was surprised when Delehanty laid on the first ball pitched and slammed it out for a home run. As he rounded third Shettsline called out, 'How was it you didn't bunt?'"

HOME RUN HITTER IN DRAFT

Tom Daly, Who Poled Out Circuit Court in Presence of King George, Called to Colors.

Tom Daly, who achieved international distinction by smashing out a home run in the presence of King George of England, is among the new draft men at Camp Devens. Daly's hit came at a critical period of the game



played before the king on the world tour of the New York Nationals and Chicago Americans in 1913-14. Daly recently left to join the Fore River team in the Shipbuilding league, but was called in the draft.

Big Attendance at Games. Big attendance is reported at shipyard games played Saturday and Sunday around Philadelphia. Four thousand fans saw the game between the Steelton and Fore River teams at Steelton the other day, with Eddie Plank and Hub Leonard the opposing pitchers.

No-Hit Games Scarce. In the 47 years of major league baseball history there have been only 92 no-hit games recorded and some of the greatest pitchers of the different decades of baseball have never entered this hall of fame.

John Waswo In Navy. John Waswo, who has played in the Northern league and the Western and finished the season with St. Joseph, is one of the late recruits to the naval reserves and will join the heavy of former professional players making the Kaiser shake in his boots.

Erickson Goes to Camp. Pitcher Eric C. Erickson of the Detroit Tigers, has gone to Camp Dix with his local draft contingent. Erickson was with the Detroit club during the past two years.

Grand Circuit Prizes. Previous to this year the grand circuit distributed purses footing up \$11,850,524 in 44 years. Light harness events were staged by the organization in many cities throughout this country.

Yost Will Return. "Hurry Up" Yost will return to Michigan university next fall. It has been rumored about intercollegiate circles that the western gridiron wizard had tired of his task at Ann Arbor.

Organize Soccer League. Pennsylvania and New Jersey shipyards are planning to organize a soccer league. The league is to be made up of two teams from each yard, one to play in the league and the other at home when the league team is visiting.

Want Golf Recognized. Golf officials are anxious to see the game recognized as a major sport in the colleges, and can't understand why it hasn't been at the institutions which have courses.

Democracy in Barracks

"As I write," says Harold Titus, whose interesting "Barrack Bits," in Everybody's for August, gives us a glimpse of the writer's camp life at work and play in the quartermaster corps, "a boy from New York stands beside me in cool, clean pajamas and sweater lounging shipshape, while across the table an Oklahoma cowboy blithely spouts out the legends and cartoons of a Sunday comic. The lad

First Steerable Balloon. The first steerable balloon, the forerunner of the once-dreaded Zeppelin, was tried in Berlin 39 years ago, but, like many of its descendants, it suffered an accident and was disabled in the second experiment. In 1879, the first was the first to succeed, if not long slowly. The principle on which balloons are based was first formulated by Albert of Saxony, an Augustine monk, in the fourteenth century. In 1783 Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier

of France made a successful ascent in a fire balloon, and a few months later, in the same year, two Frenchmen made the first ascent in a hydrogen balloon at Paris.

"White." The meaning of the word "white" has undergone a great change during the war. A white feather, it is true, is a badge of cowardice, and a white flag a token of surrender; but in the army the word "white" particularly among the Canadian and

In a midwestern university quote and repeat and dilate upon: 'I am a part of all that I have met.' And what a variety he is meeting in barracks!"

Indications of Long Life. A long-lived person it is said may be distinguished at sight from a short-lived one. The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, shall be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person

United States soldiers, is the mark of the highest possible praise. When a soldier speaks of his comrade as a "white" man, there is nothing more to be said, for the term not only includes gallantry, but is an unstated testimony to his goodness.

Substitutes. Patience—Are you using substitutes in everything now? Patience—Yes, in nearly everything. Why, last night Tom couldn't come, so I had a substitute in the hammock.

Not Misted by Time Tables. Mr. Blathurst—See the new director of railroads has done away with folders and time tables.

Utility. "Sometimes," said the discontented man, "I wish I could be a child again and make mud pies."

"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poor. "They must be very poor."

"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of some of life

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Stettin, 707 South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stable me in the back with a knife, the pains could not have been worse."

"I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Fainting spells came on and my feet and limbs swelled so badly I could not wear my shoes. Puffy, puffy, my skin looked shiny and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time."

"My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the secretions every hour. The passages were so sore and terribly distressing, I was feverish at night and perspired profusely."

"I was discouraged until told about Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

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PREPARE NOW TO REGISTER

Instructions for Men Who Are to Be Called On to Serve Their Country.

"To Insure a Safer World for Our Children."

"Since the beginning of our government it has been the law of this country that every able-bodied male citizen and draftee between eighteen and forty-five is subject to be summoned to its defense."

"The occasions have happily been rare when such a summons has had to be issued. We have the need now, however, of the services of our men of military age. They have already been registered for selection for service. Out of this number many have been chosen, trained, and sent to battle across the sea, while others are in training or on the way. They have made us very proud of them, these splendid soldiers, and some have already given their lives for us. We shall not fail to support them and to comfort them."

"The remaining 13,000,000 are now called upon to register for selection. The only purpose of this extension of the selection law is to insure a speedier call to the war and to insure a safer world for our children."

"Since the enemy has compelled the arming of force, force let it be, force overwhelming. The registration of the entire manpower of the United States will be our mainstay, the pledge to humanity that democracy is to be the regime of the future."

A LESSON FROM THE ARMY HUT

The canteen equipment of the "Army Hut" in France and England is largely enameled ware. The reasons for this are, of course, obvious in its lightness, its sanitary smoothness and its unbreakable quality. Borrowing a leaf from the experience of these war workers the house mother will do well to provide herself with plates and cups and saucers of this invaluable ware for summer picnics and outings. It is so much pleasanter to have special equipment of this kind rather than odd china which one "does not mind getting broken."

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Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918
Published by—
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR
Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.
Subscription Prices:
For Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40
Payable in Advance
Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.
Telephone Number 324

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This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

WANTS HONOR PLAN
To The Editor of the Tribune:
Dear Sir:—
I note in your paper what you say in regard to Sunday driving of autos. I think I can make a great deal out of this saving of gas can be brought about by the people obeying the request, without having to own free will. If the matter of not driving pleasure cars on Sunday is going to help in any way to win this war every loyal citizen should leave his car at home and let it be used by a number of our people who are best chosen for the purpose. I note that a number of our people stayed at home but I regret to say there was far too many cars on the streets of our little village of Sherry the 8th day of Sept. I believe that people who do not obey this request of our government at this time or any other time should be branded as slackers. The good book says "by their works ye shall know them." A Subscriber.

WANTS HONOR PLAN

To The Editor of the Tribune:
Dear Sir:—
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GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918
Published by—
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR
Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.
Subscription Prices:
For Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40
Payable in Advance
Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES
Resolutions, each 75c
Card of Thanks, each 25c
Transient Readers, per line 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
Display Ad Rates, per inch 15c

This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

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EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

SIGEL
"Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kronstedt were made happy by the arrival of a baby girl, weighing 11 pounds, born Sept. 10, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following property: Bay horse 12 years old, weight 1400; bay horse 11 years old, weight 1200; dark bay mare 13 years old (weight 1100); colt 2 years old coming 3; 1 high grade Holstein milk cow; Holstein bull 3 years old, 9 ducks, Deering mower, Champion horse rake, hay loader, Mandt wagon with box seat, truck wagon with hay rake, two buggy, milk wagon, two-seated cutter, sleigh, 2 Oliver plows, disc, steel land roller, cultivator, shovel plow, potato digger, faning drag, smoothing drag, faning mill, Standard scales, 600 lbs. capacity, root cutter, garden seeder, riding cultivator, 5 big wheel tractor, tank heater, 5 big wheel pipes, grindstone, 7 hives of bees, and 7 bee-hives, 2 set of work harness, set driving harness, 50 cans, U. S. separator, 8 kitchen chairs, folding bed, heater, 2 bedsteads, kerosene stove, heater, clothes mangle, about 25 tons good hay, some household goods and all kinds of small farm tools.
A free lunch will be served at noon. Terms—cash, 5 per cent. down and under cash, will sum up this amount 9 months time on good bankable note at 6 per cent.
WM. KRONSTEDT, Owner
Garrett Loonans, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA
"Mrs. P. Kaana of Minneapolis and Mrs. George Osterman of Phillips visited the past week with their sister, Mrs. H. P. Rasmussen.
Mrs. Kniprath of Illinois arrived here last Friday and is staying with her son, Henry.
Mrs. Tom Robinson and children left here for their home in Chicago after visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dietz.
Rev. and Mrs. Reincke of Grand Rapids visited at the George Peterson home Friday afternoon.
Peter Knutson is doing mason work at Seneca Corners this week.
Miss Ida Jensen and a friend of Chicago spent a few days at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Jensen.
Mrs. Bella Rier of Rock Island is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Chas. Daly of Grand Rapids, who is in her neighborhood Sunday.
Mrs. J. Johnson and little daughter arrived here last week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Jensen.
A large number of neighbors and friends gathered at the home of Mrs. J. Johnson Sunday it being his 50th birthday. A very nice time was enjoyed by all who attended.
Henry Peterson has purchased a new car.
Mrs. Minnie Palmatter and daughter, Nellie, visited the past week at the home of her mother, Mrs. C. W. Dietz.
The Henry Kniprath farm has been sold and the new owner will take possession of it soon.
John Smith of Plainfield spent Saturday evening at the home of W. Burneisher.
Forn Knutson departed for Grand Rapids Monday where she will attend the school at Seneca.
Miss Ella Shoyer departed Tuesday for Milwaukee where she will spend a few days attending the fair.
C. E. Reiman and family and Mrs. N. O. Potter autoed to Strong's Prairie Sunday and visited with relatives there. They report a most enjoyable trip.
The C. Lewis family of Arkansas and the Westover family of Port Edwards were entertained at the home of Tom Crystal Sunday.
That is, the home of Tom Crystal, built and George Knutson and T. J. Johnson are doing the carpenter work.

ALONG THE SENeca ROAD
"The S. S. C. met last Thursday with Mrs. J. K. Merriam. As there was no Red Cross sewing, the ladies spent the afternoon in quilt making. The S. S. C. met last Thursday with Mrs. J. K. Merriam. As there was no Red Cross sewing, the ladies spent the afternoon in quilt making. The S. S. C. met last Thursday with Mrs. J. K. Merriam. As there was no Red Cross sewing, the ladies spent the afternoon in quilt making.
Miss Gladys Merriam leaves next week for Blackburn college. Stella and Ellen Walczak are much pleased over the fact that they have a new piano in their home.
"No Hunting" signs for sale at this office.

RUDOLPH
"Mrs. Evelyn Crotteau went to Grand Rapids Tuesday noon to stay at the home of her brother until Wednesday morning, then will go to Pittsville to visit her daughter, Mrs. Addie Hoover and family.
Ray Crotteau is working at the Iron paper mill.
Mrs. Reinhart left Sunday night for her home in Milwaukee after an extended visit with relatives in and around Rudolph.
Rudolph was well represented at the Marshall fair Thursday about 15 auto loads were present. The accommodations for the ladies are the poorest of any fair grounds around the country.
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL EDUCATION

A national conference on rural education and country life will be held at Stevens Point, Wis., under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, September 22-25.

The conference topic will be "What Our Rural Schools Must Be and Do During and After the War." Under this general topic the following questions will be discussed: (1) Government Policies Involving the Schools in War Time; (2) The Aid in Cooperation with the Various States of the Union as related to the improvement of rural schools; (3) The Country Church and the Country Sunday school as agencies in the improvement of the Country schools and Country life; (4) The work of the United States school garden in the improvement of country schools and country life; (5) The preparation of teachers for country schools; (6) Teachers' salaries in connection with better country schools; (7) Better homes, better schools and better farming as related to the improvement of country life.

The country church program for Sunday, September 22, will be the direction of Dr. Warren H. Wilson of New York City. Monday, September 23, will be Minnesota. Wednesday, September 24, will be Wisconsin. In the friendly rivalry between the states in the improvement of country schools and country life, Monday night, September 23, the faculty and students of the state normal school and college of Stevens Point will stage the patriotic pageant, "To Arms for Liberty." This play was witnessed by over 100,000 people at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Third Liberty Loan last May. Every hour of the conference from the time it opens until it closes will be teeming with good things for those interested in the improvement of the country schools and country life. Several prominent school men and women from all sections of the country have accepted invitations to take part in the program.

Mrs. Chris Larson of the town of Seneca was among the business leaders at the Tribune office this morning. She reports that the frost of Monday night caught her corn before it was ripe and the result is that it will prove quite a loss.

EAST NEW HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knapp and little daughter, of Sheridan, were guests at the J. K. Potts home on Thursday until Saturday.

Mrs. S. Topping and two children were visitors at the J. Wolfert home Sunday.

There will be church services at the church next Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M. by Rev. O'Neill of Nekeosa.

The ladies aid met at the church last Thursday and election of officers took place which are president, Mrs. Lindquist; vice president, Mrs. J. R. Potts; secretary, Violet Reid and treasurer, Mrs. Ed. Holtz. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Paul Harnett on the first Thursday in October. Everybody come.

Arthur Busch of Belmont visited at the Corbys and Busch home a part of last week and the first of this week.

Ervin Holtz visited on Sunday at his parental home.

A few from this way attended the dance at Wm. Matthews Saturday night.

The Sunday school attendance was quite large Sunday and new officers were elected which are: Supt. J. Mullinex; ass't. supt., L. J. Jorgensen; Julia Irwin; treas., Ervin Holtz. We hope there will be a good crowd every Sunday. Sunday school will be church next Sunday.

We are beginning to hear the thrashing machine whistle in these parts and hope they will soon be in the neighborhood.

Robt. Told was on the sick last week but we hope to see him about soon.

There will be a dance at the Noby place on Saturday, Sept. 21st all are invited.

Sept. 12 Notice to Prove Will and Notice to Creditors.

In the Estate of John Blecker, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that at the special term of said court to be held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Grand Rapids, state of Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of Henry J. Blecker to admit to probate the last will and testament of John Blecker, late of the town of Milladore, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of an executor or executors.

Notice is hereby given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house on the 2nd Tuesday of the month of October, A. D. 1918, there will be heard and considered and adjourned, all claims against said John Blecker, deceased.

All claims are hereby further given, that all such claims are examined and allowed must be presented to said court of the court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on or before the 15th day of January, A. D. 1919, or be barred.

Dated September 10th, 1918.

By the court, D. D. CONWAY, W. J. CONWAY, Attorneys.

(Official Publication) REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the Bank of Grand Rapids, located at Grand Rapids, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1918, as required to be filed by the Commissioner of Banking.

Resources

Loans and discounts	\$542,606.57
Overdrafts	155.75
Bonds	101,354.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	76,500.00
Stocks and other securities	4,000.00
Orders	13,493.58
Other real estate owned	14,639.58
Due from approved reserve banks	160,572.65
Exchanges for clearing house	2,717.15
Cash on hand	9,576.35
Internal Revenue and War Saving Stamps	276.04
Total	\$929,085.12

Liabilities

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	2,004.04
Contingent fund	3,346.86
Due to banks—deposits	43,634.12
Individual deposits subject to check	426,214.32
Time certificates of deposit	228,822.85
Savings deposits	57,062.24
Bills payable	62,000.00
Reserved for taxes	2,000.00
Total	\$929,085.12

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood, ss.

I, E. B. Redford, cashier of the above named bank, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. REDFORD, Cashier.

Correct Attest: Isaac P. Witter, Geo. W. Mead, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1918.

J. L. REICHARD, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 15, 1920.

LOCAL ITEMS

Atty. T. W. Brazeau was a business visitor in Marshfield on Wednesday.

Leonard Link is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week and attending the fair.

Mrs. S. A. Warner and little grand-daughter, Abby, Iowa, are visiting at the Robert Hezin home in the town of Cranmore.

Miss Mary Carroll went to Lady Smith the fore part of the week where she is giving some demonstrations in canning.

Mrs. George E. Hunkel has been confined to her home by sickness during the past week and at times has been quite poorly.

Irving Glue left on Wednesday for Washington, D. C., where he will be in the government service for four months.

Ted Benson departed this morning for Milwaukee where he will attend the fair, after which he goes to Hartford to accept a position in the Kiesel auto factory.

F. S. Bauer of Sunnyside farm has received a letter from a flock of registered shag sheep and wishes to notify dog owners and hunters to keep off his premises in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Smith and children who arrived here last week from India, Ind., and have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kenyon, have departed for their home.

Emmett Carey, Frank Rolland, Carl Arpin, Stanley Starks, Norbert Daly, Stewart Karschman and Carl Kinsler have entertained Marquette College at Milwaukee to take the engineering course.

The Catholic Lady Foresters entertained the Lady Foresters of Indianapolis at the Catholic Societies hall on Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served and a royal good time was had by those present.

Mrs. Henry Demitz left on Wednesday for Kansas City, Mo., where she will visit with relatives for a time. She was accompanied by her nephew, John Blumenthal, who had been visiting here for some time past.

George Fremont, who has been with the Chambers Livery during the past few years, has resigned his position. He was accompanied by his wife, who is threatened with a nervous breakdown, due to long hours of work, and expects to take a rest of some length before going to work again.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

FUEL REGULATIONS

To County Fuel Administrators and Newspapers:

The Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin, acting under authority of the United States Fuel Administrator, hereby adjudge that in his opinion, there is greater need for economy in the use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of fuel for any of the purposes described in the order of the United States Fuel Administrator, dated July 18th, 1918, than the so-called Lightless Night Order, and hereby orders and directs that until further order or other order the use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil or other fuel, for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building shall be entirely discontinued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, within the state of Wisconsin, that is, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week as specified in the original order.

All of the regulations and exceptions made in the original order, governing Lightless Nights on Monday and Tuesday are applicable to Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

All other provisions of the order of July 18th, 1918, remain in full force and effect. This order shall be effective on and after September 2nd, 1918.

Yours truly,

W. N. FRITZGERALD, Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin.

"No Hunting" signs for sale at this office.

THE New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts. Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY September 14th, 1918

Beef

Choice Tender Pot Roast Beef 15c

Very Tender Boiling Beef 18c

Fresh Hamburger 22c

Boneless Roast Beef 25c

Choice Tender Rib Roast 20c

Very Tender Sirloin Steak 22c

Very Tender Porter House 22c

Very Tender Round Steak 22c

Fresh Beef Tongues 25c

Fresh Beef Brains 15c

Fresh Beef Hearts 15c

Choice Rump Corned Beef 20c

Beef Tenderloin 28c

Beef Liver 10c

Pork

Choice Pork Roast 29c

Pork Shanks 20c

Fresh Spareribs 18c

Fresh Neck Ribs 8c

Pork Liver 8c

Pork Steak 30c

Pickled Pigs Feet, 3 lbs. for 25c

Leaf Lard 29 1/2c

Mutton

Choice Leg Mutton 25c

Choice Loin Mutton 25c

Choice Shoulder Mutton 20c

Mutton Stew 18c

Mutton Chops 25c

Veal

Fancy Leg Veal 28c

Fancy Loin Veal 25c

Shoulder Veal 22c

Veal Stew 20c

Smoked Meats

No. 1 Reg. Hams 33c

No. 1 Picnic Hams 28c

No. 1 Bacon by the slab 35c

Fat Bacon 28c

Sausages

Bologna Sausage 20c

Frankfurds 20c

Mince Ham 22c

Pressed Ham 25c

Very Best Lard, 5 lbs. for \$1.45

Compound Lard, 5 lbs. for \$1.35

Oleomargarine, 5 lbs. for \$1.40

Nut Butter 30c

Perhaps you have noticed black corn like bodies growing on your eye in the place of where some of the kernels ought to be. This is ergot, a fungous growth, commonly spoken of as snail on rye. The black corn like bodies may replace one or several kernels in the rye heads. It is not only cut down on the yield but is very objectionable in seed and harmful to stock as well as humans if the rye is used for feeding and milking purposes.

The ergot in the rye seed carry infection from one crop to the next; hence it should be removed. The ergot bodies may be removed by the tanning mill. A special process must be used to get rid of the small or ones. This special process is known as the salt brine treatment. Make a salt brine by dissolving 10 pounds of common salt in 25 gallons of water. Put this brine in a barrel or other suitable container. Pour in the rye, stir vigorously, and then skin off the kernels with a knife. The kernels will float to the top. When you have all the ergot pour off the brine, remove the rye, and rinse with a formalin solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 35 gallons of water. Pour off the formalin solution and then dry the rye. This may look like considerable trouble but if done carefully you will find it is a good saving.

Do not plant rye on land infected with ergot. That is do not raise two crops on the same piece of land consecutively.

W. W. CLARK, Emergency Demonstration Agent

Grand Rapids Woman Glad Sister Escaped Operation

"Physicians had given my sister up to die; they wanted to operate for gall stones, but she was too weak and could only talk in whispers. I then saw a bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and in 3 weeks she was able to get about and walked a mile to church." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the excess mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One also will receive money refunded—Otto's Pharmacy.

WITH THE BOYS IN FRANCE

Following are some extracts from letters received from Arthur Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Zimmerman of this city. As usual in such cases the letter is dated "Somewhere in France, and run as follows: Somewhere in France August 7th, 1918

Dear mother and family:

I have received several letters from you lately and I am rather rushed for time as they keep us very busy here all the time.

You seem to have had rather a busy month with all the relatives visiting you. I am sorry to have missed seeing uncle John. Perhaps I might have gotten a few good trips out of it.

Tonight's paper says that the drive is about over for the time being and we are well satisfied with our first effort. We feel confident that it is our move first and for all.

Some of our boys, thirteen in number, are in the detached service for four years. They were very lucky as they have a permanent pass and other special privileges.

Under a new arrangement we have one day a month off and my day comes on the 12th of every month. That will be my house cleaning day and I sure can stand it. Just think of having twelve days a year off!

They have opened up some more warehouses and at present I am working in one of them. We are busy but at least the time goes very fast.

General Pershing visited this camp last Saturday and I think he was well satisfied with the work carried on. We men do handle a great deal of it.

We are getting some more mail and I just heard a few letters called off for me. In place of the letters I find two bundles of newspapers and I have a section of twelve papers and a corporal under me and we are getting fairly well acquainted. Today I have off and have decided to finish this letter and write some more. Last night I enjoyed a nice hot bath and a good sleep. This morning being my time off I shaved and washed clothes. I built a box for my laundry and sent some of my things to the laundry. I have a large supply on hand. Judging by common sense we are about due to move again. The boys have been making a brilliant gain through their hard work and so we may have to move up so as to keep in touch with them.

I notice in the paper that quite a few of the boys from home are over here. I haven't seen any of them except those already here.

Another one of our boys leaves for Paris tonight and he has struck it very lucky. I know him pretty well and he is a good fellow. He is a brother of mine and so we may have to move up so as to keep in touch with them.

I am feeling fine and getting a little fatter all the time. With best wishes to you all and success to father.

From your loving son and brother, Pvt. Arthur A. Zimmerman, Supply Co. No. 313, Q. M. C. N. A. Ex. Posters No. 777181 P. O. 713.

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WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Address by letter to K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

GIRL WANTED—For general housework. No washing, good wages. L. E. Wilcox.

WANTED—At once girl for general work at Commercial Hotel. If interested, call on Mr. J. E. Ingraham at Babcock the past week.

SHEDLAND PONEY FOR SALE—I offer a fine Shetland poney, harness, rig and saddle, all for \$75. Chas. Miller, phone 252, Res. 505 Adams St. west side, Grand Rapids.

WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

PAINT FOR SALE—On good road, one mile from Grand Rapids, on lotus 50 1/2 acres of which 40 acres are cleared, also has a living stream of good water. Inquire of B. M. Vaughan, Wood County Realty Bldg., Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR RENT—Small flat over the Haydock building on First street south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Haydock building on First street south. Will rent for storage for furniture, etc. A. B. Sutor, Tribune office.

MAN WANTED—To drive auto and do some yard work. Phone 264.

WANTED—Girl for kitchen and family laundry work. Hotel Dixon.

FOR SALE—Ford truck, one ton, one drive, stake body, has not been run over 500 miles. Reason for selling have purchased larger truck. McKecher-Rossier Co. 31

FOR SALE—7000 feet of lumber, pine and some hard wood planks. C. H. Hasseler, 1 mile west of Packington House.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side. Rent \$30.00. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. MacKinnon.

HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE—Cheap if taken at once, 327 Seventh St. Mrs. P. Swartz, Tel. 764 or 251.

TO EXCHANGE—Bulek building in Chicago, rental \$750.00 per year, for clear farm, fully equipped near Grand Rapids. Inform N. W. Bloom, 1419 Fairfield Ave. Chicago.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Good Construction Co., office phone 612, if

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. E. M. Allerton was a business visitor in Chicago the past week.

D. C. Pickett departed on Wednesday noon for Milwaukee to attend the fair.

Art Eshwein and John Anderson departed on Wednesday morning for Milwaukee to take in the fair.

Mrs. J. W. Cochran and sons have been visiting with Mrs. J. E. Ingraham at Babcock the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Mott are spending the week visiting in Illinois and points in the southern part of the state.

Louis Fournier underwent an operation at Riverview hospital on Tuesday. At last reports he was getting along all right.

Frank Lyschewick who is employed in the Four Wheel Drive auto factory at Clintonville has returned to his work after a visit with his parents.

Arthur Sierck has returned to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., after a four days' furlough. Arthur is a member of the engineer corps.

Mrs. Wm. Manning spent several days in Chicago the past week with her sister, Miss Gertrude Kuntz, who was enroute in the east to sail for France as a Red Cross nurse.

Emmett McCarthy received a letter from his brother, George, who is in the army in France on Tuesday. George is right up near the firing line shooting bullets for Uncle Sam.

Miss Anna Reinhardt of Milwaukee who has been spending the past five weeks visiting at the James Case home and in the town of Rudolph, departed for her home on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Handell, Mrs. Bertha Yackel, Mrs. Fisher of Watertown, Mrs. Fred of Oconomowoc, and Mrs. Paul Nelson of Eau Claire were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. A. F. Handell.

Tuesday evening at her home on Eighth street south, Miss Arvilla Brown entertained a few of her friends. The occasion being her birthday. The dining room was beautifully decorated with the patriotic colors where a delicious supper was served. After which the guests were entertained with music and social converse.

Many of the farmers in this section are busy just now thrashing wheat and many of their sons are over the water engaged in thrashing the Corns. The wheat is turning out a good crop, and if the reports from the other side are true the boys over there are doing equally well. We say, let the good work continue on both sides of the water until the fire crop is put away where it can be had for future reference. The quicker the two jobs are finished up the better it will be for all concerned.

THE FIRST FROST

The first real frost of the autumn visited this section on Monday night, when here in the city mercury went down to 27 above according to the government thermometer. On the marshes the temperature was lower than this. Ice was noticed in many places on Tuesday morning and there was white frost in sight. In spite of the severity of the frost, reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that there are many sections where vegetation was not injured in the least, on the city many of the gardens were not injured, even where they contained the tenderest of vegetables.

Mrs. Frank Nimitz, who has been visiting at the Albert Nimitz home, departed on Monday for Waukegan, where her husband, a former Grand Rapids boy has accepted a position as instructor in the schools of that city.

LOCAL ITEMS

Reginald McKinnon has arrived safely in France. He is with the 64th Infantry.

Mrs. Dan McKercher was called to Wausau on Tuesday by the death of her mother, Mrs. Dore.

Mrs. H. Smith and two daughters of Pierre, S. D., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Lucien Berard.

Miss Dagmar Martinson has returned from a two weeks visit in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Gibbs departed on Wednesday for a week's visit at Rockford, Ill., and Milwaukee.

George Hiles has been appointed chairman of the town of Dexter to succeed R. A. Kruger, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mathis have received word from their son, Clative, that he is now in France, a member of the Armed Guards. Clative enlisted in the Navy in May and was stationed at the Great Lakes until July when he was sent aboard the "Columbia."

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CAN YOUR CORN

The best place for it now is in a silo.

With immature corn it is not a question of whether you can afford to buy one, it is a question whether you can afford NOT to buy one.

Last year farmers lost a great deal of fodder by it rotting in the shock. Are you going to run chances on losing your labor working your ground, planting the corn, cultivating, cutting and shocking, in addition to your high priced seed?

We have a few Silos on hand that you can get in 24 hours. After your foundation is in, a day's time will have your Silo ready to fill.

If you can't pay for one in full, see us anyway. No doubt terms of payment can be arranged to suit you.



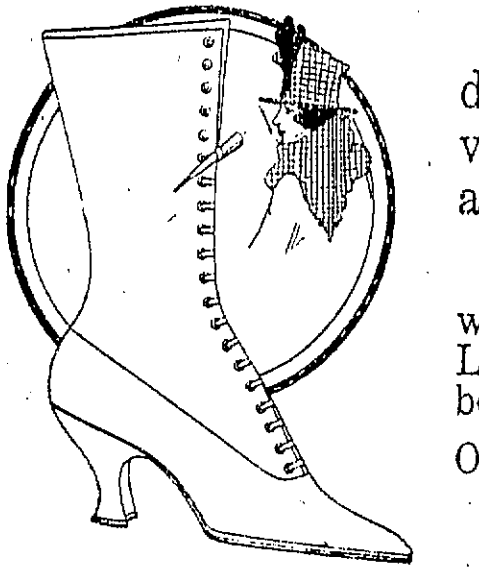
KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids Rudolph Nekeosa Milladore

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Fall Showings in Every Department

Another New Arrival in John Kelly's Smart Footwear for Women Who Care



Dainty Fall Sweater Coats



Colors in Copenhagen, Rose, Purple, Oxford, Salmon, Kelly Green, Cardinal, Khaki, Nile Green, and Peacock Blue. Styles of newest make, priced from \$12.50 down to \$3.00.

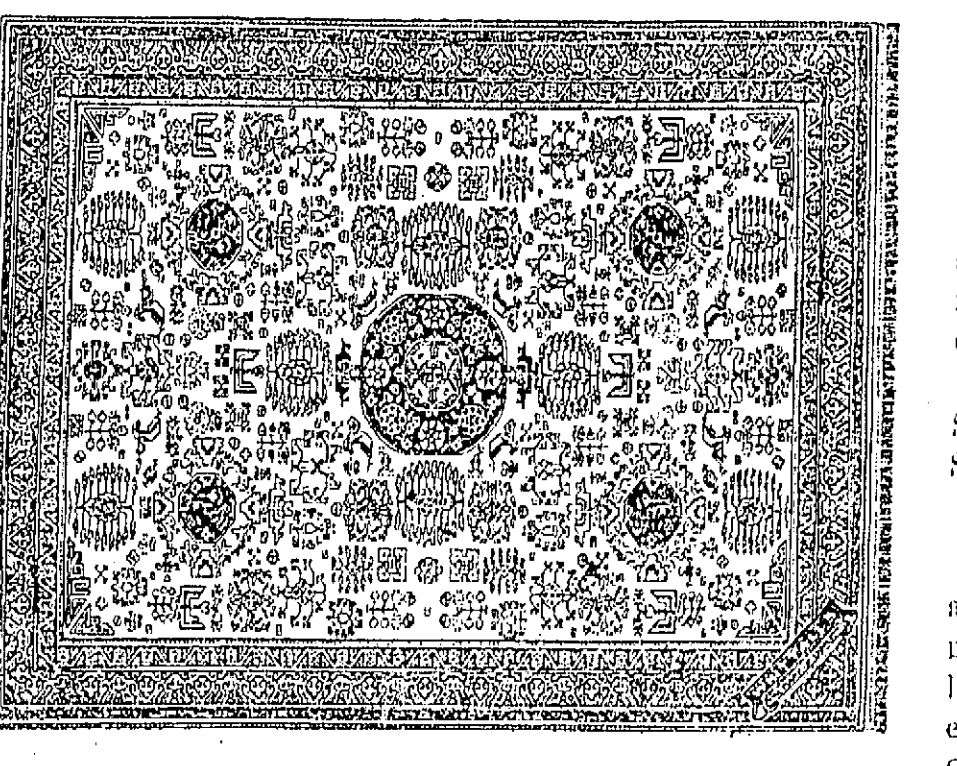
Although it is continually getting harder to secure desirable merchandise at the time you want it—we are very fortunate in having secured an extremely good assortment of the seasons choice styles in footwear.

One of our newest is a beautiful rich shade of Brown Kid with a fawn colored buck top—Goodyear welt soles, two inch Louis XV heels, in lace. Of course it's a "John Kelly" \$9.00

Other good styles in Colored Shoes at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and up.

LET US FIT YOUR FEET

Wartime Rug Problems



We can solve your rug problem for this winter with this rug, or one of many more.

A 9x12 Wilton Velvet in blue, tan, black and rose. One of those oriental designs that are gaining in popularity year by year. A good rug like this one is a money saver in the long run. Price \$65.00

Other rugs in all room sizes at very moderate prices.

FARMERS WEEK!

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

\$300 in Cash Prizes

This great annual event is coming soon. Be ready to exhibit your produce and win one of the many cash prizes. Save your best specimens of vegetables, grains and fruits for Farmers Week.

Women's Underwear for Fall and Early Winter

See Our Brand New Assortments

Women's low neck, sleeveless, ankle length Unionsuits of fine thread medium cotton. Trimmed with crocheted edging at neck and down the front.

Sizes 4 to 9 at \$1.50

Same as above with elbow sleeves at \$1.50

Women's low neck, sleeveless, ankle length Unionsuits of part wool merino, high grade seamless Richieu brand. Trimmed with crocheted edging.

Sizes 4, 5 and 6 \$2.85

Sizes 7, 8 and 9 \$3.25

Women's high neck, short sleeve, ankle length Unionsuits of part wool merino, fine quality, Richieu make. Trimmed with crocheted edging.

Sizes 4 to 9 at \$3.25



The "Homer Furnace"

See Our Furnace Window

The Homer Furnace is the original pipeless furnace. It is economically installed and it saves fuel. This year, of all times, you should investigate this furnace.

See Mr. Hill in the Hardware Department

We Have Improved Our Infants Section by Arranging Things More Conveniently

Many new Fall Clothes for Baby are on display in this section. It is getting colder now. Your baby needs warmer garments

New Fall Knit Booties in pink, blue and white combinations at 75c down to 25c

Full lined Bonnets, trimmed with ribbons and laces. A pretty new assortment, at \$1.20 down to 25c

Infants Flannelette Kimonos, bound with pink and blue satin ribbon or feather-stitched. Priced from 98c down to 45c

A complete line of Playthings, Dresses, Slips, Etc., always on display.

Just Received A large line of the famous Baby Bunting Blankets in blue, pink and white. These are the ideal baby blankets and are popular with all mothers. We also have blankets in plain colors with edges bound in satin. These blankets range in price from \$1.95 down to 75c



NEW LOCATION
R. F. Matthews, the tailor, has moved his business from the east side, being now located in the Mackinac block with his brother, Charles Matthews. He will continue his tailoring business in the new location and when once settled will be in better shape than ever to handle the business.
School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office

CARD OF THANKS
I wish to thank the friends and neighbors for their kind acts during the illness of my wife, also for the many floral offerings.
J. M. Savage and relatives.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE
About 20,000 board feet of aluminum, ship lap and frame for barns, by 100 ft. Call or write RKO Construction Co., office phone 513. E. 1.

the winter of LIFE

IF, IN the Spring and Summer of your life, Prudence has laid by a competence for the years to follow, the Winter of your life will be filled with a beautiful dignity. Old age and comfort should go hand in hand. Are you preparing for the future—for the time when your brow has lost its cunning and your brain its power to plan? Start a Savings Account with us today and add regularly to your balance.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

You can still get Real Gravely Chewing Plug for 10c a pouch. It gives you more solid tobacco comfort than ordinary plug. Tastes better—lasts longer.

Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug.

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia.

What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

MILITARY TRAINING AT THE RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL
The War Department has officially established a unit of the Students' Training Corps at the River Falls Normal School. This unit will be organized with the opening of the school September 16. All enrollments should be in by October 1. The new law lowering the draft age to 18 years, has resulted in a change of policy from the previous one. Following are the essential features of the Students' Army Training Corps:
All men entering this Corps will be considered in active service, such as military training, and will receive the pay of a private soldier (\$30 per month), and will be furnished with food, clothing, housing and medical attention at government expense.
A commissioned officer will command the company and military discipline will be in force. The men in this Corps will remain in the school until transferred to military training schools, technical schools or other line of duty or study. Such transfers will depend upon the progress of the individual soldier in the needs of the War Department.
The advantages of entering this Corps are:
The student will receive his training at government expense and will be enabled to carry toward his general education. He will receive military instruction, will be eligible for service in special units and in line of duty, and will be transferred to a commission training camp.
The government urges you to enter this Corps as they not only will your interests be advanced, but you will be able to serve your country more effectively.
The War Department wants college men for the line of service indicated above. The college students will be enrolled in this Corps by October 1.
You will register under the draft law upon the date set. You will enroll in the River Falls Normal School on September 16, if possible, and enter school not later than October 1. The War Department will provide for your induction into the Students' Army Training Corps.
The River Falls Normal is the one Normal school of the state which has been set apart for the training of teachers of agriculture. It has already furnished more than half of all the special teachers of agriculture in Wisconsin and more emphasis than ever before will be placed upon this work when school opens September 16. Women as well as men will be qualified and "Education for Service Through Service" will continue to be our creed. Work and field work will go hand in hand and real farms with genuine farm problems will be made the basis of instruction. Besides the required subjects, you will find a list of electives that will be ample to meet your needs in case you wish to stay and become more of a student and stronger workers in the important field of agriculture. Those not having funds will be given a chance to earn their way, for men and women must be prepared to teach agriculture in a practical way. If the people of the world are to be fed, it is the duty of the student to "educate" and make known your intention to enter this unit. Act today. Address President J. H. Ames, River Falls, Wisconsin.

LOCAL ITEMS
Thos. Foley has been on the sick list the past week.
Fred Reonius is attending the state fair this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson visited in Wausau on Sunday.
Wm. Roskopf of Milwaukee is visiting at the John Mroz home.
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cephess have gone to Trout Lake for a week's vacation.
Lias Wasser returned the past week from a fishing trip in Forest county.
Otto Thorsen of Port Edwards visited with his mother at Dauby over Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Calkins are attending the state fair at Milwaukee this week.
Mrs. John Nilas departed on Wednesday for Colby to visit with her sister for a week.
Miss Emily Repinski of Arpin was a guest of Miss Ethel Sutor on Monday and Tuesday.
Dr. J. K. Goodrich and wife have been spending the past week fishing at St. Ignace.
—We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory at St. Ignace.
Miss Hilda Lundstrum of Nashville, Mich., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kronholm.
V. E. Kienholm, who has been working at a bridge at Rhine, Minn., arrived home the past week.
Mrs. F. L. Steib departed for Milwaukee on Tuesday to attend the state fair and visit with friends.
Ally B. R. Goggin is in Eau Claire this week where he is trying some cases in the federal court.
Ally Oscar Bandelin of Sand Point, Idaho, arrived in the city on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his mother.
Mrs. Emma Drundage who has been located at Saugetuck, Mich. for the past year, is now located at Eau Claire.
Mr. and Mrs. Aug Miller returned on Saturday from a week's visit at Milwaukee and other points in southern Wisconsin.
Wm. O. Barton left on Monday for Eau Claire where he will take up his work as juryman in the federal court of the state.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Cudy of Madison are rejoicing for the birth of a baby girl, who arrived at their home on August 19th.
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kirschling and sons, Steve and Joe, were in Stevens Point Tuesday to attend the wedding of a relative.
Miss Mary McMillan will leave on Friday for River Falls where she will take up her work in the normal school at that point.
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wood returned on Monday from Trout Lake, where they had been camping for some time.
Mike Dolan has the palm of his left hand badly lacerated on Wednesday morning at the Ellis Lumber mill, factory while working on a rip saw.
Donald Johnson, who is a member of the aviation corps, is spending a few days in the city visiting his mother, Mrs. N. Johnson, and other relatives and friends.
Mr. Peterson, one of the solid farmers of the town, is spending a pleasant vacation at this office on his farm. Mr. Peterson reports that he had good crops this year, including some fine wheat.
Alfred Mulroy, who has been employed in the postoffice for the past four years resigned his position on Saturday. Mr. Mulroy is considering a good position in Milwaukee, but may decide to remain here.
John Augustyniak and wife and daughter Mary, Mrs. Albert Kunkel, son Ben and Frank, and daughter, Agnes, arrived over from Rosheim on Tuesday and spent the day visiting at the James Klappa home.
Joe Wheeler expects to leave on Saturday for Milwaukee to take up his duties as laborer over from the street office. D. E. Jones and Martin Jacobson are also employed in one of the Milwaukee offices in a similar capacity.
Thos. Thues, superintendent of the Upham Furniture factory at Marshfield was in the city on business on Friday having come down to look over some of the machinery at the Abbeville factory which is being offered for sale.
Prof. M. S. Jackson, who has been in the southwest during the past summer, where he has been lecturing with a chautauque company, returned to his home here last week and has taken up his duties with the Wood County Training school.
Mr. and Mrs. Dan Johnson, who have resided at Shiohogan for three years have sold their property there and moved here to reside. At present they are staying at the home of their son-in-law, Arthur Rockwood on Eighth street, where they expect to purchase a home at once.
Wm. Anderson of the town of Saratoga was in the city on Tuesday looking after some business matters, and while here he dropped in at the Tribune office to renew his subscription for another year. He reports a pretty good freeze down his way the night before.
Charles McCoog, who lives near Plainfield, was in the city on Tuesday attending the stock fair and the visiting with friends. He reported that morning and stated that the frost of the night before had apparently nipped most of the vegetation along the road.
Aug. Kringie, who has been employed in the office of the Highway Commissioner, has resigned his position and moved to Milwaukee on Monday where he has accepted a government position. While residents of our city Mr. and Mrs. Kringie made many friends who regret to see them leave.
Henry Betmiller and Louis Wollen-schlaeger returned on Tuesday from Thorpe where they had been several days past installing a couple of furnaces. They have two more to install there which they will put in later.
Betmiller is handling the Ideal furnace, which is a pipelike heater, and is meeting with very good success.
Ed. Dumas of the town of Carson, Portage county, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Dumas is a contractor and builder and reports that he has been kept busy all his way putting up barns and silos this past summer and that the applications are so good that business is going to keep up in good shape.
George Bushmaker of the town of Rudolph was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Bushmaker reports that he planted a couple acres of land to wheat in Carleton and when it was threshed recently it ran 26 bushels to the acre, machine measure.
There was a pretty good yield in a country where it is not considered to be a wheat raising section.
Mrs. Sam Walters of the town of Sigel, favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Friday. While in the city on business. Mrs. Walters reports that they have their new barn about finished and that it is a fine structure. Her old barn was destroyed by fire some time ago when the building was struck by lightning and burned, and there being no insurance, the loss was quite a severe one.

TIMELY CANNING RECIPES
A. Canned Sweet Corn
Corn must be soft and slightly milky when cut. Remove husks and silk. Place corn, in cob in kettle of boiling water. Cover and boil 15 minutes. Dip quickly in cold water. Cut corn from cob, using sharp, thin-bladed knife. Scrape cob. Pick out corn into hot jars one-fourth inch from top. Cover jars with corn. Place rubbers and tops on jars. Do not fasten tight. Place each jar on rack in wash boiler. Add warm water until the water is 2 inches above the top of the jars. Place cover on boiler. Heat water to boiling. Boil for 3 hours. Remove from boiler, fasten covers securely. Cool slowly.
B. Canning Fruit Without Sugar
Pick over wash and cut up the fruit. Place jars and covers in cold water and heat until boiling. Boil water for 20 minutes. Remove jars from water.
Place fruit in hot jars, as much fruit as possible in each jar. Put rubber on jars. Set jars and covers on rack in wash boiler. Add enough water to that in boiler to touch bottom of rack. Put on cover of boiler and heat water gradually to boiling point. Boil 20 minutes. Open boiler.
After water has boiled, use fruit in one jar to fill the other jars. Do not cover, but do not fasten them. Add boiling water to each jar. Place cover on boiler and boil the water for 10 minutes. Remove jars from boiler, tighten covers and cool slowly.

EGGS FOR NEXT WINTER
Eggs may not seem very cheap now to the economical housewife, but everything is comparative and the present, or summer prices, will seem low next winter.
"Putting down" eggs was a common household provision long before the days of cold storage but fell into disuse in the face of modern conditions. Now it has been revived by the resumption of war.
Water-Glass can be bought for about 30 cents a pound and one pound will be enough for an average family. Large quantities of unannealed ware will be found especially valuable as containers. Perfectly airtight, their porcelain surface gives them all the advantages of earthen ware with the added good points of unbreakability and lightness in moving about.
The water to mix with the Water-Glass should be boiled for 15 minutes to kill all germs. Wet cool, stir in the Water-Glass being sure it is all dissolved. Half fill an enameled ware pail with the mixture and drop in the eggs very carefully. Eggs may be added from day to day until the pail is almost full. There are more of the Water-Glass solution until there is a covering of two or three inches of the liquid over the eggs. Cover the pail with several thicknesses of heavy paper and tie a cloth over all. Keep in a dark, cool cellar.
Eggs put down in this way should be washed before being used. If they are to be boiled, prick the large end of the egg with a needle.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg
Teacher of Violin
Classes Beginning First Week in September
All wishing to join the beginner's class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

NEW BOOKS OUT AT THE CITY LIBRARY
When Henry A. Allen and William Allen White went to France in the summer of 1917 to inspect the hospitals of the Red Cross, it was with the idea that on their return, they would lecture and the other write the story of the trip and the conditions they found in France.
From the day when they invested \$17.98 in uniforms in New York until their return to these pontifical editors from Kansas, many of the phases of the war from the point of provincial stay-at-home Americans, and Mr. White tells of their experiences in a local manner which is wholly delightful. It is not so much when he is talking of the trenches, however, but gives a vivid picture of the conditions at the front that stands out the more clearly because of the cheerfulness with which the men there meet the task which lies before them. The coming of the Americans meant a way to make the Americans thankful that their coming was not longer delayed.
Other phases of humor of war are shown in Capt. Bruce Dainoff's "Pragmatics from France," the cartoons of "Henry and Alf" that have given us our idea of the Londoner and his matter-of-fact acceptance of all discomforts, and in the whose effect on public opinion was so great that the Kaiser has placed a price on the artist's head.
These are a few of the new books just out for circulation at the T. B. Scott Public Library; others are: "Britain: To Verdun from the Somme," by The A. E. F. Bulletin; "Brave Belgians Over Paris," by The A. E. F. Bulletin; "The Amazing Intermittent," by Henry A. Allen and William Allen White; "The Amazing Intermittent," by Henry A. Allen and William Allen White; "The Amazing Intermittent," by Henry A. Allen and William Allen White.

CAN TOMATOES, NOT WATER
The standby of all vegetables for canning is the ever useful tomato. Now our attention is being called to our wasteful way of preserving the vegetable. They tell us that we can, quarts of water quite needlessly and tomato to a half pint. Many housewives object to long cooking of tomatoes, saying that it darkens the color and spoils the flavor. This objection can be entirely overcome by using enameled ware in a pressure can. Its smooth porcelain surface can not be affected by the acid of the tomato, no matter how long it is cooked. Only a little water added to it to serve or use in any way in which we use our ordinary canned tomatoes and it is a great saving of jars and cans.

PUTTING DOWN BEANS
Early in the spring some guests at a farm house in the real country, where the hosts were served with very delicious string beans. "These are the best canned string beans I ever ate," said our guest. "They are not canned," said the hostess. "I don't suppose you could get the finest southern beans out here," explained the guest. "They are not fresh," declared the hostess. Then came a chorus of "What are they?"
So the hostess explained the mystery thus:
"I had heard of putting up string beans by salting them down. The first year I tried it the experiment was not a success. I put some in a big wooden pail. That was, as a matter of fact, the beans soaked. The rest I put in a tin pail and salt rusted the metal. Learning from this experience I decided to try to can the beans just as I knew the enameled ware would be as airtight as the tin and that it could be rusted by the salt. These beans were put down last July. Nothing can be easier. Put in a large enameled ware pail. Put in the bottom a half inch of course salt, being careful that the salt is perfectly dry. On this put a layer of the beans. Put in a cool, dark place. When the beans are to be used, string them, cut them up, and let them stand in very cold water about an hour before cooking. This makes them crisp."

REMEMBER TOM GARBER
has moved from 12th street to 1084 Second St. N. He buys Junk, and pays the best price for paper and magazines, rags, scrap iron, rubber, and metals. Also pays the highest price for second hand cars. Phone 1135.

COAL AND WOOD
The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.
Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades of coal but the happiest are those who get the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.
CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5
BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

JOHNSON & HILL CO'S WAR FOOD BULLETIN

MAKE EVERY DOLLAR DO ITS BEST. OUR PRICES STAND THE ACID TEST

If every dollar and every cook in this country do their duty by our interests in Europe, we cannot lose. Out with the sword of economy to defend yourself and your family. Don't pay a cent more for any article of food than you have to. We're trimming prices right down to the last notch in an effort to help you save money and save food. You can cooperate with us by patronizing us.

In Our Grocery Section

A good broom 65c
Pork and Beans, Hub City brand, large can 23c
Salmon, per can 20c
Grandma's Washing Powder, large package 17c
Snowbird Washing Powder, large package 21c
50c package of soap chips 25c
Peanut butter, the pound 23c
Try our 12c coffee, 10 pound lots \$1.70

TEA! TEA! TEA!
Tea has already advanced in the wholesale market. We have not yet advanced. Buy your needs for a year. You will make 50% interest on your investment.
Red Seal tea, the pound 60c
Indian Chief Tea, the pound 50c
Horse Shoe Tea, the pound 40c
Nibs or Course Tea, very good the pound 27c
Lipton tea, the pound 79c
Gun Powder tea, 1/2 and 1 pound dust proof packages, the pound 58c

JOHNSON & HILL GROCERY & TELEPHONE 396
GRAND RAPIDS, WISC.
MEMBER OF U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Living For The Neighbors

Too many of us are living for the neighbors.

We haven't learned the art of saying NO without blushing and apologizing when confronted with spending for something which we really can't afford.

Thanks to the war it is now the patriotic thing to say NO and to act NO in a very positive way, when extravagance beckons.

And we think this new arrangement is going to last after the war.

Say no—and watch your Savings grow.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00

Opening Show and Sales of Autumn Coats.

The assortment is large. We planned it to meet every requirement of women who demand up-to-the-minute styles combined with undeniable quality—who seek service rather than display. As such, ours is a thoroughly representative stock, from which no worthy style-thought has been omitted.

Fortunately, makers with whom we have dealt for years were abundantly able to meet all our demands—they were as interested as ourselves in keeping up a reputation they had helped us to build.

We insisted on cloth-quality and exacted exceptional workmanship. Styles were abundant—but real old fashioned values were scarce.

Yet these makers had provided by advance orders for nearly adequate supplies for this season. With goods in stock they were able to undersell many of their rivals. Thus it happens that—

MANY PRICES ARE QUITE CLOSE TO THE OLD VALUES WHICH YOU MUST HAVE THOUGHT WERE GONE FOREVER

In every respect ours is a very remarkable showing—in point of variety, in point of real quality, in point of values which are not likely to be equaled any where.

W. C. WEISEL

NEW LOCATION

R. F. Matthews, the tailor, has moved his business from the east side, being now located in the MacKinnon block with his brother, Charles Matthews. He will continue his tailoring business in the new location and when once settled will be in better shape than ever to handle the business.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank the friends and neighbors for their many kind acts during the illness of my wife, also for the many floral offerings.

J. M. Savage and relatives.

MILITARY TRAINING AT THE RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL

The War Department has officially established a military training corps at the River Falls Normal School. This unit will be organized with the opening of school September 16. The enrollment should be in by October 1. The new law lowering the draft age to 18 years, has resulted in a change of policy from that previously announced. Following are the essential features of the Students' Army Training Corps:

All high school graduates, or equivalent over 18 years of age are eligible to enter this corps. All men entering this Corps will be considered in active service, such men will receive the pay of a private soldier (\$30 per month), and will be uniformed, armed equipped, housed and fed at government expense.

A commissioned officer will command the company and military discipline will be in force. The men in this school will remain in this school until transferred to officers' training schools, technical schools or some other line of duty or study. The men will depend upon the progress of the student soldier on the needs of the War Department.

The War Department wants college men for the lines of service indicated above. 100,000 college students will be enrolled in this corps by October 1. You will register under the draft law upon the date set. You will enroll in the River Falls Normal school on September 16, if possible, and enter school not later than October 1. The War Department will provide for your induction into the Students' Army Training Corps.

The River Falls Normal is the one Normal school of the state who has been set apart for the training of teachers of agriculture. It has already furnished more than half of all the special teachers of agriculture in Wisconsin and more emphasis than ever before will be placed upon this work when school opens September 16. "Women as well as men will be enrolled and "Education for Service Through Agriculture" will continue to be our creed. Class work and field work will go hand in hand and real farms with real problems will be made the basis of attack. Besides the required subjects, you will find a list of electives that will be ample to meet your needs in case you wish to stay and become more capable students and stronger workers in the important field of agriculture. Those not having funds will be given a chance to earn their way. Men and women must be prepared to teach agriculture in a practical way. If the people of the world are to be fed, it is the duty of the student of agriculture to enter this unit. Act today. Address: President J. H. Amos, River Falls, Wisconsin.

TIMELY CANNING RECIPES

Home Economics Department
Canned Sweet Corn
Corn must be soft and slightly milky when cut. Remove husks and silk. Place corn, on cob in kettle of boiling water. Cover and boil 15 minutes. Dip quickly in cold water. Cut corn from cob, using sharp, thin-bladed knife. Scrape cob. Pack corn into hot jars one-fourth inch from top. Jars and tops should have been placed in cold water heated until it boils for one-half hour. Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart of corn. Boil water to fill jars one-fourth inch from top. Place rubbers and tops on jars but do not fasten tight. Place each jar on rack in wash boiler. Add warm water until the water is 2 inches above the top of the jars. Place cover on boiler. Heat water to boiling. Boil for 3 hours. Remove from boiler, fasten covers securely. Cool slowly.

Canning Fruit Without Sugar
Pick over, wash and cut up the fruit. Place jars and covers in cold water and heat until boiling. Boil water for 20 minutes. Remove jars from water. Put one quart of fruit in each jar. Put rubber on jars. Set jars and covers on rack in wash boiler. Add enough water to that in boiler to touch bottom of rack. Put cover of boiler and heat water gradually to boiling point. Boil 20 minutes. Open boiler.

After water has boiled, use fruit in one jar to fill the other jars. hot cover, on jars, but do not fasten tight. Add boiling water to cover jars. Place cover on boiler and boil the water for 10 minutes. Remove jars from boiler, tighten covers, and cool slowly.

EGGS FOR NEXT WINTER

Eggs may not seem very cheap now to the economical housewife, but everything is comparative and the present, or summer prices, will seem low next winter.

"Putting down" eggs was a common household provision for the days of cold storage but fell into disuse in the face of modern conditions. Now it has been revived by the resurrector of eggs.

Water-Glass can be bought for about 30 cents a pound and one pound will be enough for an average family. Large pails of enameled ware will do but especially valuable are containers. Perfectly airtight, their porcelain surface gives them all the advantages of earthenware with the strength and good points of unbreakability and lightness in moving about.

The water to mix with the Water-Glass should be boiled for 15 minutes to kill all germs. When cool, stir in the Water-Glass being sure it is all dissolved. Half fill an enameled ware pail with the mixture and drop in the eggs very carefully. Eggs may be added from day to day until the pail is almost full. Then add the Water-Glass solution until there is a covering of two or three inches of the liquid over the eggs. Cover the pail with several thicknesses of heavy paper and tie a cloth over all. Keep in a dark, cool cellar.

Eggs put down in this way should be washed before being used. If they are to be boiled, prick the large end of the egg with a needle.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg

Teacher of Violin
Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginning class arranged in a group of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

LOCAL ITEMS

Those Poley have been on the sick list the past week.

Fred Roemus is attending the State Fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnston visited in Wausau on Sunday.

Wm. Roselock of Milwaukee is visiting at the John Mroz home.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cepress have gone to Trout Lake for a week's outing.

Hank Wasser returned the past week from a fishing trip in Forest County.

Otto Thorsen of Port Edwards visited with his mother at Dancy on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Calkins are attending the state fair at Milwaukee this week.

Mrs. John Nilles departed on Wednesday for Colby to visit with her sister for a week.

Miss Emily Repinski of Anrovt was a guest of Miss Ethel Sutor on Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. J. K. Goodrich and wife have been visiting the past week fishing at Stone Lake.

We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.

F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

Miss Hilda Lundstrum of Nashville, Mo., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Kronholm, who has been working on a dredge at Elmer, Minn., arrived home the past week.

Mrs. F. L. Steib departed for Milwaukee on Tuesday and will attend the state fair and visit with friends.

Atty. B. R. Coggins is in Eau Claire this week where he is trying some cases in the federal court.

Atty. Oscar Bandelin of Sand Point, Idaho, arrived in the city Tuesday to attend the funeral of his mother.

Mrs. Emma Brundage who has been located at Saugatuck, Mich., is now located at Eau Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Miller returned on Saturday from a week's visit at Milwaukee and other points in southern Wisconsin.

Wm. C. Barton left on Monday for Eau Claire where he will take up his work as jurymen in the federal court of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Cady of Madison are rejoicing over the birth of a son, who arrived at their home on August 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kirsching and sons, Steve and Joe, were in Stevens Point on Tuesday to attend the wedding of a relative.

Miss Mary McMillan will leave on Friday for River Falls where she will take up her work in the normal school at that point.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wood arrived at Milwaukee from Trout Lake, where they had been camping for some time.

Mike Dolan has the palm of his left hand badly lacerated on Wednesday morning while working on a rip saw.

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John Augustyniak and wife and daughter, Mary, Albert, Julius, sons, Ben and Frank, and daughter, Agnes, autoed over from Rosholt on Tuesday and spent the day visiting at the James Klappa home.

Joe Wheeler expects to leave on Saturday for Milwaukee to take up his duties as labor examiner in the Reid street office. E. E. Jones and E. E. Jacobson are also employed in one of the Milwaukee offices in a similar capacity.

Fred Thuss, superintendent of the Upham Furting factory at Marshfield was in the city on business on Friday having come down to look over some of the machinery at the Ahawagham factory which is being offered for sale.

Prof. M. H. Jackson, who has been in the southwest during the past summer, where he has been lecturing with a chaletauqua company, returned to his home in the city on Tuesday. He has taken up his duties with the Wood County Training school.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Johnson, who have resided at Sheboygan the past few years, have sold their property there and moved here to reside. They are now staying at the home of their son-in-law, Arthur Rockwood on Eighth street, but expect to purchase a home here.

Wm. Anderson of the town of Saratoga was in the city on Tuesday looking after some business matters, and while here he dropped in at the Tribune office to renew his subscription for another year. He reports a pretty good freeze down his way the night before.

Charles McCook, who lives near Platteville, was in the city on Tuesday attending the stock fair and visiting with friends. He drove over that morning and stated that the crops were better than last year, apparently nipped most of the vegetation along the road.

Aug. Kringle, who has been employed in the office of the Highway Commission for the past two years, has resigned his position and moved to Milwaukee on Monday where he has accepted a government position. While residents of our city Mr. and Mrs. Kringle have many friends who regret to see them leave.

Amos, Hasbrouck is attending the state fair this week.

Edw. Pomainville is taking in the sights at the state fair.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Tyne, September 3th.

Meyer Fridstein returned on Tuesday from a business trip to Chicago.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dell Hakes on Saturday, Sept. 7th.

John Schoenock returned on Saturday from a month's visit at Milwaukee.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sid Brooks at Nekeosa on Sunday, Sept. 8th.

The Knights of Columbus will hold an election of officers tonight at the Catholic Societies hall.

Mrs. Barney Robus of Arpin was a pleasant caller at this office on Tuesday while in the city shopping.

Mrs. Frank Narkick and daughter, Barbara, are visiting a week at Madison, Columbus and Waterloo this week.

Louis Joosten, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants bank at Rudolph is a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Drs. Carl Bandelin, E. J. Clark, G. D. Fritzinger and Tony Peerenboom returned Saturday from a week's fishing trip at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Christensen of Chicago are visiting at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Severance, on Fourth Ave. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ristow and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller and Misses Minnie and Annie Beller are attending the state fair at Milwaukee this week.

Miss Margaret Sterchi of Chicago, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Gus Otto and relatives in the past two weeks, has returned to Chicago.

Lieut. C. C. Rowley has been transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland, to the base hospital at Camp Stewart at Newport News, Va. Mrs. Rowley accompanied her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith of Arpin were in the city shopping on Friday and visited with friends in the city. Mrs. E. Lavigne, this office acknowledges a pleasant call from Mr. Smith.

Mrs. Wm. Kruger has received word that her brother, Arthur Sparks, had been wounded in France. The nature and extent of his wounds were not told in the letter, but he was reported to be getting along all right.

Mrs. Wm. Kruger, who lives near the Hemlock creek on the Pittsville road, was in the city on Tuesday on business. She reports that there was enough frost out her way on Tuesday evening to freeze the eighth of an inch thick, and that vegetation of all kinds was damaged to a considerable extent.

CAN TOMATOES, NOT WATER

The standby of all vegetables for canning is the ever useful tomato. Now our attention is being called to a new method of preserving the vegetable. They tell that we can quarts of water quite needlessly and that the Italian method of boiling the tomatoes in their own juice is much more economical.

More economical. Many housewives object to long cooking of tomatoes and spoils the flavor. This objection can be entirely overcome by using enameled ware in the process. Its smooth porcelain surface cannot be affected by the acid of the tomato, no matter how long it is cooked. This tomato paste needs only a little water added to it to serve or use in any way in which tomatoes and it is a great saving of jars and cans.

PUTTING DOWN BEANS

Early in the spring some guests at a farm house in the real country, far from shops, were served with a very delicious string-beans. "These are the best canned string-beans I ever ate," said our guest. "They are not canned," said the hostess. "I did not suppose you could get the fresh, soapy beans out here," explained the guest. "They are not fresh," declared the hostess. Then came a chorus of "they are they are they are!"

So the hostess explained the mystery thus: "I had heard of putting up string beans by packing in lard. I tried it first year I tried it, the experiment was not a success. I put some in a big wooden pail. That was not, air-tight enough and the beans moulded. The rest I put in a tin pail and the salt rusted the metal. Learning from this experience I decided to try enameled ware pails with the greatest success to my honor and you, I knew the enameled ware would be as air-tight as the tin and that it could not be rusted by the salt. These beans were put down last July. Nothing can be easier or simpler. Take a large enameled ware pail, put in the bottom a half inch of coarse salt, being careful that the salt is perfectly dry. On this put a layer of the beans just as they come from the vines, not strung; pack them in very closely. Cover with another layer of salt, and so on until the pail is full, having of course, a layer of salt on the top. Cover with thick paper. Put in a cool, dark place. When the beans are to be used, string them, put them in water about an hour before cooking. This makes them crisp."

REMEMBER TOM GARBER

has moved from 12th street to 1084 Second St. N. He buys Junk, and pays the best price for paper, scrap iron, rubber, and metals. Also pays the highest price for second hand cars. Phone 1135.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal, but the happiest consumers are those who can get what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

NEW BOOKS OUT AT THE CITY LIBRARY

When Henry A. Allen and William Allen White went to France in the summer of 1917 to inspect the hospitals of the Red Cross, it was with the idea that on their return, one would lecture and the other write for the Red Cross. "The martial adventures of Henry and me" is Mr. White's story of the trip and the conditions they found in France.

From the day when they invested \$17.98 in uniforms in New York until their return to these peaceful shores, these two stout middle-aged editors from Kansas saw many phases of the war from the view point of provincial stay-at-home Americans, and Mr. White tells of their experiences in a jocular manner which is wholly delightful. He is not jocular, however, but gives a vivid picture of the conditions at the front that stands out the more clearly because of the cheerfulness with which the men there meet the task which lies before them. What the coming of the Americans meant to the morale of France is told in a way to make all Americans thankful that their coming was not longer delayed.

Other phases of humor of war are shown in Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather's "Fragments from France," the cartoons of Henry and Alf that have given us our idea of the London soldier and his matter-of-fact acceptance of all discomforts of the war. War Cartoons of Louis Raemaekers, whose effect on public opinion was so great that the Kaiser has placed a prize on an artist's head for the best caricature of him.

These are a few of the new books just ready for circulation at the T. B. Scott Public Library; others are: "Epitaphs" by Verduin from the Somme.

Brown: The A. E. F. Bullfinch: Brave Belgians.

Root: Over Pariscope Pond. A. Sunny Subalter: The Flag.

These, and Mary Roberts Rinehart's story "The Amazing Interlude" and Hunt's "Tales From a Pampered Land" stories gathered during his days on the Commission for Relief in Belgium with Hoover, all deal with the war in one way or another.

Rose's "Everlasting Foods in War-time," is helpful to those housewives who wish to be both patriotic and economical, since it offers practical recipes as well as advice.

A number of new children's books have been received also "Saturday Mornings" or "How Margaret Learned to Keep House," "The Land We Live In," a book of conservation and "Three Margarets," which will be welcomed by the girls who love "Peggy," "Finocchio" for the younger children, "The Little Book of the Flag" with selections for patriotic occasions as well as a history of the flag's development; and the "Child's Pocket Garden" which will be more in demand in the spring when gardening begins again, and will then be found useful for adult amateurs as well as children. There are a few of the new books. There are a number of old favorites beside.

RAILROAD WARNING SIGNS

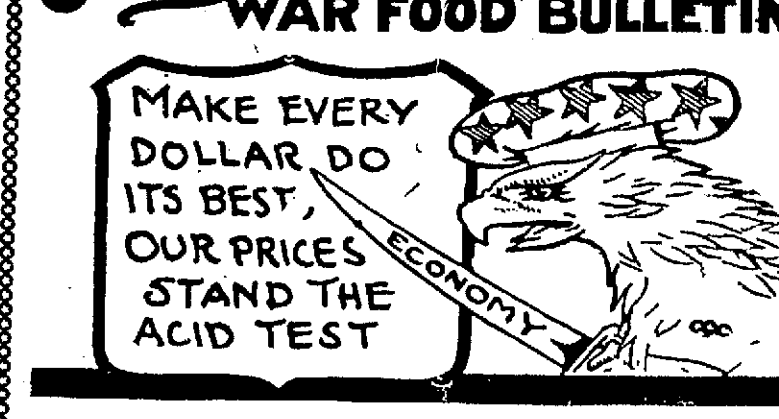
Work has begun on the erection of the warning signs on the state highways at railroad crossings. Under the statute passed at the last session of the legislature the railroad companies are required to furnish the County Highway Commissioner of each county with two signs for every grade crossing in the county. The County Highway Commissioner is required to install and maintain them. The installation is to be paid out of the allotment to each county, from the first twenty-five per cent of the county's automobile fees paid by the county, which is returned to the county for the maintenance of the county aid roads. With the consent of the Railroad Commission the county may be relieved from erecting the signs, where they are not necessary.

The signs are required to be placed on each side of the crossing, from three to five hundred feet from the nearest rail and to stand five feet above the ground. Where this is impracticable the highway commission fixes the location.

The signs are required to be an enameled metal disc. Those being placed on our highways are 24 inches in diameter and show a perpendicular black cross on a white background, with the letters "R." or "G." on the upper segment of the disc. The erection of all signs similar to the crossing sign on the highways is forbidden, and no other sign is permitted between the crossing and the railway, without the permission of the highway commission. A penalty is provided for injury to the signs. When the signs become illegible the railroads are required to furnish new ones.

JOHNSON & HILL CO'S. WAR FOOD BULLETIN

MAKE EVERY DOLLAR DO ITS BEST. OUR PRICES STAND THE ACID TEST



If every dollar and every cook in this country do their duty by our interests in Europe, we cannot lose. Out with the sword of economy to defend yourself and your family. Don't pay a cent more for any article of food than you have to. We're trimming prices right down to the last notch in an effort to help you save money and save food. You can cooperate with us by patronizing us.

In Our Grocery Section

A good broom 63c
Pork and Beans, Hub City brand, large can 23c
Salmon, per can 20c
Grandma's Washing Powder, large package 17c
Snowbird Washing Powder, large package 21c
50c package of soap chips 45c
Peanut butter, the pound 23c
Try our 18c coffee, 10 pound lots \$1.70

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Tea has already advanced in the wholesale market. We have not yet advanced. Buy your needs for a year. You will make 50% interest on your investment.

Red Seal tea, the pound 60c
Indian Chief Tea, the pound 50c
Horse Shoe Tea, the pound 40c
Nibs or Coarse Tea, very good the pound 27c
Lipton tea, the pound 79c
Gun Powder tea, 1/2 and 1 pound dust proof packages, the pound 58c

JOHNSON & HILL GROCERY CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISC. TELEPHONE 396
MEMBER OF U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Living For The Neighbors

Too many of us are living for the neighbors.

We haven't learned the art of saying NO without blushing and apologizing when confronted with spending for something which we really can't afford.

Thanks to the war it is now the patriotic thing to say NO and to act NO in a very positive way, when extravagance beckons.

And we think this new arrangement is going to last after the war.

Say no—and watch your Savings grow.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00



IF, IN the Spring and Summer of your life, Prudence has laid by a competence for the years to follow, the Winter of your life will be filled with a beautiful dignity, Old age and comfort should go hand in hand.

Are you preparing for the future—for the time when your brown has lost its cunning and your brain its power to plan? Start a Savings Account with us today and add regularly to your balance.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

You can still get Real Gravely Chewing Plug for 10c a pouch. It gives you more solid tobacco comfort than ordinary plug. Tastes better—lasts longer.

Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it
Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug
P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia.



What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

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Opening Show and Sales of Autumn Coats.

The assortment is large. We planned it to meet every requirement of women who demand up-to-the-minute styles combined with undeniable quality—who seek service rather than display. As such, ours is a thoroughly representative stock, from which no worthy style-thought has been omitted.

Fortunately, makers with whom we have dealt for years were abundantly able to meet all our demands—they were as interested as ourselves in keeping up a reputation they had helped us to build.

We insisted on cloth-quality and exacted exceptional workmanship. Styles were abundant—but real old fashioned values were scarce.

Yet these makers had provided by advance orders for nearly adequate supplies for this season. With goods in stock they were able to undersell many of their rivals. Thus it happens that—

MANY PRICES ARE QUITE CLOSE TO THE OLD VALUES WHICH YOU MUST HAVE THOUGHT WERE GONE FOREVER

In every respect ours is a very remarkable showing—in point of variety, in point of real quality, in point of values which are not likely to be equaled any where.

W. C. WEISEL.

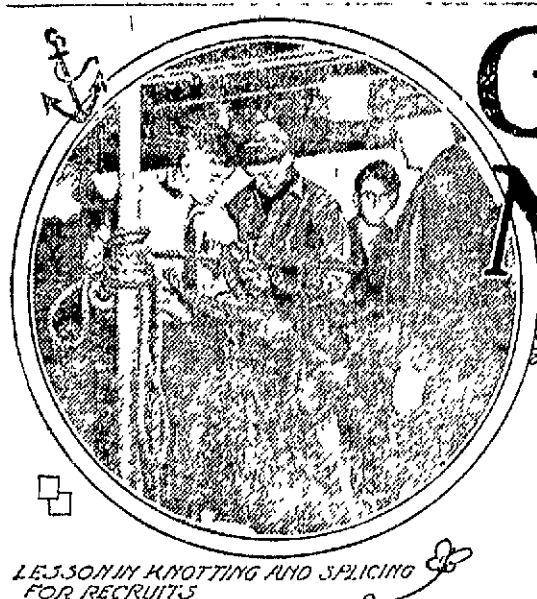
W. C. WEISEL.

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Naval Overseas Service Will Provide Crews For Hundreds of American Ships After the War

FROM 12 oil tankers in the autumn of 1917 to a fleet of more than 150 cargo ships of all kinds in July, 1918, the world's greatest merchant marine has grown to the point where it is now capable of providing the world with a vast armada of 1,500 in July, 1919. This expansion is the result of the growth of the naval overseas transportation service in less than one year.

From a fleet of more than 150 cargo ships of all kinds in July, 1918, to a vast armada of 1,500 in July, 1919, this expansion is the result of the growth of the naval overseas transportation service in less than one year.

The naval overseas transportation service is an outgrowth of the recruiting for class No. 3 of the naval reserve. It developed early in the autumn of last year when the urgent need for military supplies impressed the navy department with the necessity of giving separate credit to the operation of cargo ships. There now are 1,500 officers and 11,000 men in this branch of the navy's service.

A commander of the navy is supervisor of the entire naval overseas transportation service, with headquarters at Washington. The New York division is under the supervision of a naval lieutenant.

The great conflict raging in Europe has been described as a war of transportation. It is generally conceded that the war cannot be won without the American navy. But the American navy at home is more than 3,000 miles from the front. The problem of winning the war resolves itself, therefore, into one of transportation. To remedy the weak points in this means of communication the navy overseas transportation service was established. Thus far from a small beginning it has overcome what for a while appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, and it is doing a work that for importance and efficiency is second to none in the army or navy.

For every man that the United States sends to the front, about four deadweight tons of shipping must be set aside to maintain him. To send him across without this provision for his existence would be nothing short of a crime. It is the duty of the navy overseas transportation service to see that there is an incessant flow of supplies to that man. Any interruption through lack of shipping or men to man ships would be disastrous.

Besides supplying the troops at the front, it is the duty of the transportation service to fetch necessities to the United States from other countries. Navy vessels are used to bring hemp, nitrate, manganese and chrome. Coal is transported to important manufacturing plants in New England to relieve railroad congestion.

American destroyers running about at high speed in European waters are in constant need of fuel oil, which must be supplied by the transportation service from the oil fields of the United States or Mexico. All other sources of supply are controlled by Germany.

Already the United States has in Europe more than 1,000,000 men. By the end of next year there probably will be 3,000,000 men on the other side. This, reckoning four deadweight tons for each man, will mean that America will have to provide 12,000,000 tons of shipping to supply these men.

Charles M. Schwab, director of the shipping board, has said that he is going to build 10,000,000 tons of shipping in the coming year. The aim of the transportation service is to be ready to man and operate all or any of the new ships. If the service can have the necessary advance notice as to personnel requirements there need be no hitch from this standpoint in the number of troops sent over. They will be amply provided for after they arrive and they will be brought back home at the close of the war.

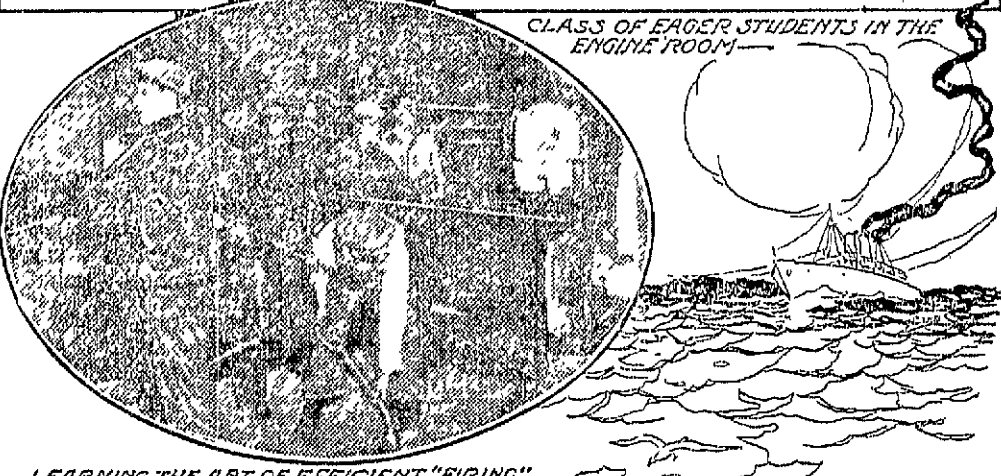
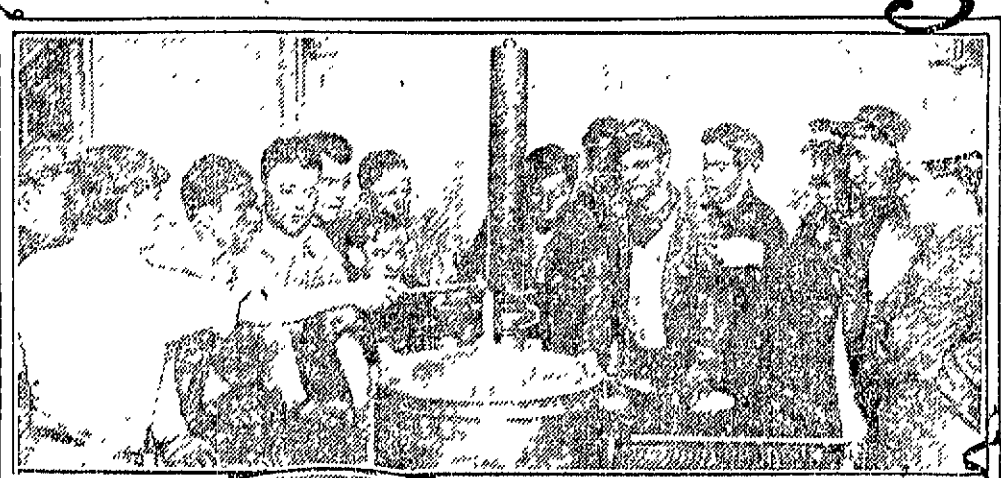
The question of manning this enormous army of ships seems to be the chief concern of Edward H. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, who is reported to have requested the secretary of the navy to begin at once the training of 22,000 officers and 200,000 men to man the merchant marine.

It thus appears as if the navy may be asked to man not only the warzone ships, but those plying among American ports and to North and South American ports. Naval officers would not be surprised if it should mean eventually the manning by the navy of coal barges and towboats.

About 100 companies owned the American merchant marine at the time the United States entered the war. Enormous profits were made in the transportation of essentials by water. Any old tub that would that was worth about her weight in gold. Many abandoned ships were repaired and put into service. Some were raised from the ocean, where they had lain for years, and were rebuilt. Company steamships were put into ocean service. Schooners and offshore barges took the place of the coastwise vessels.

America had at the beginning of the war about 3,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping. Only 70 per cent of this was available for ocean travel. In addition to any submarine losses America may suffer she will have to provide perhaps 12,000,000 tons to supply the troops overseas and

Great Merchant Marine in the Making



about 3,000,000 tons for coastwise, West Indian and South American trade.

The navy overseas transportation service started operations last autumn. Its first act was to take over 12 oil tankers to supply ships with fuel oil. In the emergency it was necessary to turn over to the navy the ships which had been running ships under civilian auspices, put them into lieutenant commanders' uniforms and send them on their way with a book of navy regulations. It is not strange that in the circumstances the average new recruit officer was more or less "in the air."

The service, starting in New York and Norfolk, was extended to Philadelphia. It now is expected that 30 additional officers will soon be added, including those on the other side of the Atlantic. The navy overseas transportation service must not only operate its ships, but it must see that they are operated at their maximum efficiency. They must be loaded in record time. They must carry record cargoes. They must go across in record time. They must arrive on the other side in safety. The loading of one ship would mean not only the loss of the cargo, but the carrying of the time, but of all other cargoes that she might have been called upon to carry on other trips.

Officers of the service figure that if by improved efficiency in the engine room they can run their ships across the ocean at one knot better speed than that at which inferior engine-room crews would put them over, one ship has been created. In like manner, if they can put an additional 10 per cent of cargo on each of the ten ships an additional ship has been created.

The transportation officers figure also that night and day a ship costs about \$100 an hour. In other words, every hour saved to a ship is \$100 gained. A battle may be lost to the allies through the sinking of a cargo ship.

In the matter of defense of cargo ships at sea the service places particular stress upon these four elements: A sharp lookout, ability to maneuver, speed and guns. "Expectation of life" is increased 300 per cent by guns on merchantmen. They force the submarine to operate under the surface of the water, where its speed is slower and its deck guns are useless.

The situation today in New York and the other ports of embarkation in regard to the operation of ships is more or less complicated. Not the navy alone is operating ships, but the shipping board, the quartermaster's department and the navy supply department. Besides this, the shipping board assigns ships to private owners to operate, and certain ships manned by the navy are assigned to private owners. The general opinion with regard to these ships seems to be that under current labor conditions, navy recruiting officers the best means and the only real guarantee for manning most of the great new fleet of cargo ships under construction.

There has been a disposition in certain quarters to belittle the cargo-ship service. The notion prevails that there is no romance in some of the old tramp ships being used in this service. In answer it is shown by the men in the service that it is not only the most useful, but the most interesting service in the war.

Outside of the destroyers, the men-of-war carrying freight probably will be the only warships that will see active service in this combat. As a clinching argument, this service is about the only one that is constructive and not destructive. It is laying the foundation for a great American merchant marine after the war.

That America did not have an immense merchant marine at the outbreak of the war was due to several causes. Confederate raiders dealt it a severe blow. Mine ships and the development of railroads followed. Then came the blocking in congress of all legislation for such a merchant marine. The La Follette act was the blow that killed the project.

The transportation pressure due to America's entry into the war brought the realization of the inadequacy of the number of American officers in the merchant marine. As the first step toward supplying the deficiency, a great school was established at the Naval Academy for the training of deck officers. In addition to the valuable nucleus of young officers already given to the naval reserve from this school, recommendations have been provided on a greatly enlarged scale for thousands more. Here the men take two months' intensive practical and theoretical training, followed by two months of real experience at sea. The cadets

will appear all while sitting and short while standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm, with short fingers. The brain will be deeply placed, as shown by the low position of the orbits of the eye. The blue, brown or hazel eyes is a favorable indication. The nostrils, if large, open and free, indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs. These are general points of distinction, but are, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. —Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Not Misled by Time Tables. Mr. Flatbush—The new director of railroads has done away with fold-out and time tables. Mrs. Flatbush—Oh, is that it? "Is what it?" "Why, I have noticed that you don't miss the trains in the morning as you used to."

Construction. "To Higgins a constructive critic?" "He might be called one. A lot of his complaints he makes up as he goes along."

SAVED BY GIRL LASHED TO MAST

Crew Rescued After Thrilling All-Night Experience in Lake Storm.

HOLDS HEROIC VIGIL

Signals Bring Succor to Helpless Craft on Lake Michigan After All but Daring Young Woman Are Exhausted.

Chicago.—Lashing herself to the mast of a disabled boat in the gale that swept Lake Michigan, Miss Margaret Sturdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sturdy of 115 East Chicago avenue, maintained an heroic vigil until dawn. Then the American flag she was waving as a signal of distress brought succor. The boat was several times on the verge of foundering.

This was the story brought to Chicago after Capt. A. M. Brown and his crew of the South Chicago coast guard station had responded to Miss Sturdy's signals and rescued both boat and passengers. The boat, which was eight miles out in the lake, was towed in. About it, besides Miss Margaret, were her parents and a crew of two men.

From Portland, Me., they had brought the boat, a 60-foot sailing yacht with an auxiliary gasoline engine, from Portland, Me., where Mr. Sturdy purchased it for Mrs. Sturdy some weeks ago. It is named the Mikado.

The voyage had been uneventful save for a few minor squalls until they encountered the storm. Even then they would have made Chicago safely had not the gasoline engine become disabled. The sails were useless in the high wind.

They drifted all night, Miss Sturdy told a reporter, while the crew tried in vain to repair the engine. Toward midnight the violent pitching of the boat caused Mrs. Sturdy to become ill. She failed to respond to emergency treatment, and her condition was such that the services of a physician were urgently needed.

Girl Guards Vessel. The strain of keeping watch for passing vessels, working with the engine, and battling the storm exhausted the crew.



ed Mr. Sturdy and his two-man crew, and they succumbed to sleep about three o'clock in the morning. The duty of guarding the little vessel therefore devolved upon the daughter.

The storm showed no signs of abatement. Big combers were breaking over the deck and the Mikado was tossing about like a cork when Miss Sturdy took the vessel's American flag and fought her way to the mast, fast about the bow. Using a coil of hompen rope, she bound herself to it and remained there until about five o'clock, when Captain Brown's lookout sighted her distress signals.

NEW SWINDLE IN CANADA Crooks impose fines on farmers for having too much food in possession.

Vancouver, B. C.—County police in the farming sections of British Columbia are hunting for a number of clever crooks who have been imposing fines on farmers for having too much meat, flour or other provisions on hand. One farmer reports having been fined \$25 by one of these supposed inspectors who had been fed by the farmer and housed all night. At breakfast the visitor was served with bacon. The fine was then imposed for serving meat on a meatless day.

Is Meantest Burglar. Springfield, Ill.—Police here are searching for Springfield's meanest burglar. He recently broke into two homes and rifled baby-banks. One yielded \$3.50 and the other \$30. Nothing else was disturbed.

Ten Big Fish. Lawrenceburg, Ind.—George W. Sears and Milton G. Miller, fishermen, caught ten large catfish that weighed 81 pounds in a partly weeded and sunken coal barge in the Ohio river. The men were engaged in taking the barge apart to obtain what lumber could be used again from the wreck.

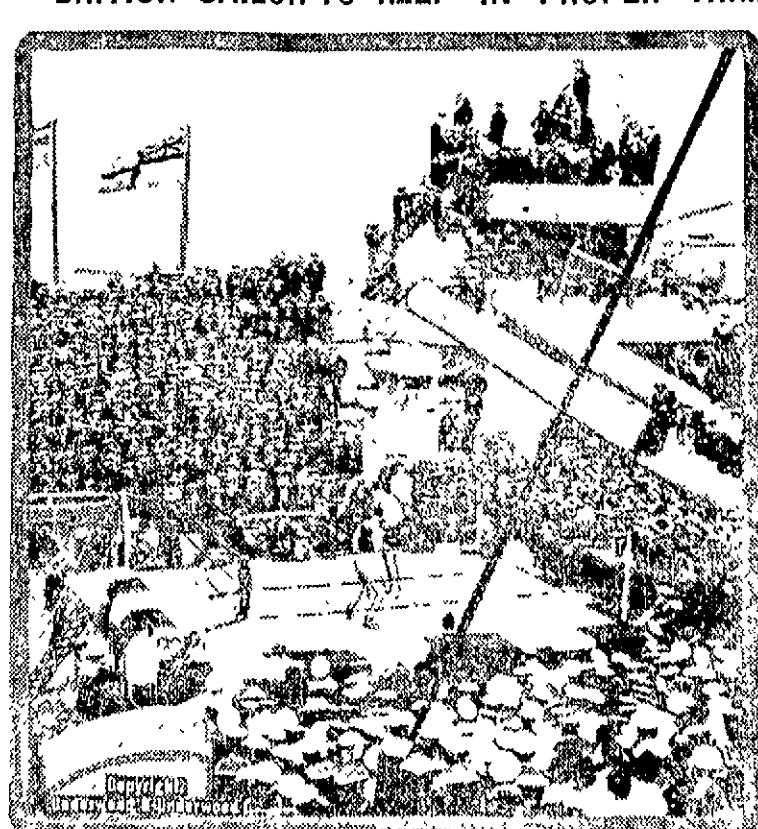
Baby Born With Tooth. Bradstock, Pa.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Weiss, born recently, was found to have a full formed tooth. She weighed 15 pounds at birth.

Utility. "Sometimes," said the discontented man, "I wish I could be a child again and make mud pies."

"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poor. "They must be very poor." "Why are they? They are actually depriving themselves of some of life's pleasures to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."

EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR SPORT IS GIVEN BRITISH SAILOR TO KEEP IN PROPER TRIM



Coach of Syracuse Employs Novel Method of Instructing Crewmen—Act as Coxswain.

Coach Jim Ten Eyck of the Syracuse university freshman eight-oared shell team, his only contribution this year, used a novel way to instruct the crewmen. Ten Eyck acted as coxswain of the crew and by coaching the young-

While we have been hearing so much about the advance of baseball in England, France and Italy, don't forget that another one of the allied countries also is hearing it. A news paper man recently arrived from this country from China says thousands of Chinese are playing the game and that the contests put on in Shanghai often draw more than five thousand persons. If there's ever to be an international world's series this newspaper man, whose name is Graham Burrow, says China wants in on it.

WAR WORK FOR BILL LANGE Once Great Outfielder for Chicago Cubs Wants to Help Y. M. C. A. in Training Soldiers.

Bill Lange, once great outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, has disposed of his interest in the San Francisco Coast league club and his other interests in San Francisco, preliminary to taking up war work with the Y. M. C. A. He expects to be sent to France. Lange has been successful in business since he retired from baseball as a player, but he feels he can be of help to the soldiers and is willing to pass up all his profits if the Y. M. C. A. can make use of him.

AIRPLANES USED BY PLAYERS Baseball Team Taken From San Antonio to Corpus Christi, Tex., in Air Machine.

The airplane has broken into the game. Some days ago the baseball team from Brooks field at San Antonio flew all the way to Corpus Christi, Tex., to keep a date with the nine at that aviation field. The fliers from San Antonio won the game, by the way. They covered the 100 miles in nine planes in a little more than two hours. Major league clubs have gone flying before this, but never in real airplanes.

UMPIRE PREFERS SHELL HOLE Ray Cahill Writes St. Louis Friends He Took His Life in His Hands at Ball Game.

Ray Cahill, former manager and umpire in the minor leagues, has been doing his bit over there with the rifle and the indicator. He writes to friends back home in St. Louis: "I got no holiday on the Fourth of July, but had to take my life in my hands. They called on me to umpire a ball game and before it was over I wished I was in a shell hole somewhere where I could at least have a chance to fight for my life."

Kocher Goes to Work. Catcher Bradley Kocher, formerly of the New York Giants, and later with Louisville, has gone to work in a munitions plant at Hazelton, Pa., and will do some ball playing on the side. Shovel, late of Columbus, is with the same concern.

Whereabouts of Ping Bodie Ping Bodie quit the Yankees with the avowed intention of taking a job in a munition plant. Ping's decision to strike in the East instead of returning to San Francisco, where he might work in a shipyard, is regarded as suspicious, and some of his teammates say that what he really intends to do, if he can arrange it, is to head for France or the Italian front. A new offensive in Italy would so exalt Ping that he'd be on the fighting line as soon as a ship could get him there.

Speaker to Be Aviator. This Speaker has made it known that he will try for a commission in the navy's aviation department as soon as he winds up with the Cleveland Indians. He already has filed his necessary papers. This has taken several trips in seaplanes and knows what it is like. He thinks it will just suit him.

Kavanaugh is Handy Man. Speaking of handy men to have around, how about Harry Kavanaugh? When the American association "blow" up, Kavanaugh became a free agent and gave the Tigers a chance to use him.

Famous Golfer Makes Munitions. James H. Brand, the famous English golf professional, who five times won the open championship, is engaged in making munitions. He is forty-eight years old.

Dark Flower to Rest. Dark Flower, a winner at North Randall, has been sent to Lexington and turned out. She will not be started again until 1920.

No Refuge in Shipyard. Pitcher Ed Monroe, late of the New York Yankees, who jumped to the shipyards, is one of the Class 1 men who has been called from what he thought was safe shelter to enter army service.

French Have Athletes. That the French have some good runners is told in a letter from Ted Meredith, who says that they beat an American team composed of himself, Phil, Lennon and Kellers. All these men are stars.

What Golf Recognized. Golf men are anxious to see the game recognized as a major sport to the colleges, and can't understand why it hasn't been at all the institutions which have courses.

DELEHANTY DID NOT UNDERSTAND BUNTS

Couldn't Make Sacrifice Hit as Ordered by Manager.

With Runners on First and Second and No One Out, Instead of Advancing Them, He Lands on First Ball Pitched for Home Run.

Charles Webb Murphy, who still fails seven days a week, though he is out of baseball, was watching Charlie Delehanty hit those long drives of his during practice at the Cubs' park in Chicago recently.

"None of them can swing the ball like Delehanty could when he was with the team," said Murphy. "He had some mates who could go too, Flick, Lajole and others."

"I once heard how Billy Earl could hit his first game against Brooklyn. It seems that he cracked the first ball, a high one, way on the outside, for a double. Next time up, Earl gave another signal and Delehanty one low on the inside for a triple."

"On Delehanty's third journey to the plate the pitcher threw a wild one that hit in front of Deh. The batter caught it as he would if he were playing cricket, and converted it into a single."

"Earl was plumb amazed. So when Delehanty appeared for his fourth effort, Earl asked, 'Don't you ever wait till the ball comes across the plate?'"

"Delehanty grinned. 'No,' he replied. 'Only the poor batters wait for that kind.'"

"Another time, when Shettsline, now secretary of the Quakers, was manager of the team, an important stage came when runs were badly needed. Thilly got runners on first and second before anybody was out. It was then Delehanty's turn at bat."

"Shettsline called Ed to one side and said, 'You lay down a sacrifice bunt now, and I'll have the next fellow try to knock one out and score both men. Delehanty nodded. 'All right,' he answered."

"Shettsline was surprised when Delehanty laid on the first ball pitched and slammed it out for a home run. As he rounded third Shettsline called out, 'How was it you didn't bunt?'"

"Oh, I never bunt," laughed Deh. "I don't even know how!"

HOME RUN HITTER IN DRAFT

Tom Daly, Who Peled Out Circuit Clout in Presence of King George, Called to Colors.

Tom Daly, who achieved international distinction by smashing out a home run in the presence of King George of England, is among the new draft men at Camp Devens. Daly's hit came at a critical point of the game



played before the king on the world tour of the New York Nationals and Chicago Americans in 1913-14. Daly recently left to join the Fore River team in the Shipbuilding league, but was called in the draft.

Big Attendance at Games. The attendance is reported at shipyard games played Saturday and Sunday around Philadelphia. Four thousand fans saw the game between the Steelton and Fore River teams at Steelton the other day, with Eddie Plank and Hub Leonard the opposing pitchers.

No-Hit Games Scarce. In the 47 years of major league baseball history there have been only 92 no-hit games recorded and some of the greatest pitchers of the different decades of baseball have never entered this hall of fame.

John Wancho in Navy. John Wancho, who has pitched in the Northern league and the Western and finished the season with St. Joseph, is one of the late recruits to the naval reserve and will join the levy of former professional players making the Kaiser shake in his boots.

Erickson Goes to Camp. Pitcher Eric C. Erickson of the Detroit Tigers, has gone to Camp Dix with his last draft contingent. Erickson was with the Detroit club during the past two years.

Grand Circuit Prizes. Previous to this year the grand circuit distributed prizes footing up \$11, 850,224 in 44 years. Light harness events were staged by the organization in many cities throughout this country.

Yost Will Return. "Hurry Up" Yost will return to Michigan university next fall. It has been rumored among intercollegiate circles that the western gridiron wizard had tired of his task at Ann Arbor.

Organize Soccer League. Pennsylvania and New Jersey shipyards are planning to organize a soccer league. The league is to be made up of two teams from each yard, one to play in the league and the other at home when the league team is visiting.

What Golf Recognized. Golf men are anxious to see the game recognized as a major sport to the colleges, and can't understand why it hasn't been at all the institutions which have courses.

Democracy in Barracks

"As I write," says Harold Titus, in everybody's "Barrack Bits," in Everybody's for August, gives us a glimpse of the writer's companions at work and play in the quartermaster corps. A boy from New York stands beside me in clean, clean pajamas and swagger lounging slippers, while across the table an Oklahoma cowboy laboriously spells out the legends on cartoons of a Sunday comic. The lad

in the far end of the barracks told me this afternoon that he, a boy named, sang in Chicago's Orchestra hall, a semi half dozen years ago. An actor who enlisted in Milwaukee is talking to a young California attorney, and an electrical engineer is talking to a checker with a Pennsylvania brewer. They stand together, together, they drifted and, shortly, on fatigue detail together; soon, lights will go out and they will sleep together. One of them, I know, used to hear a professor of philosophy

In a midwestern university quote and repeat and dilute upon: "I am a part of all that I have met." And what a variety he has meeting in barracks!"

Indications of Long Life. A long-lived person it is said, may be distinguished at sight from a short-lived one. The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, shall be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person

will appear all while sitting and short while standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm, with short fingers. The brain will be deeply placed, as shown by the low position of the orbits of the eye. The blue, brown or hazel eyes is a favorable indication. The nostrils, if large, open and free, indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs. These are general points of distinction, but are, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. —Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Not Misled by Time Tables. Mr. Flatbush—The new director of railroads has done away with fold-out and time tables. Mrs. Flatbush—Oh, is that it? "Is what it?" "Why, I have noticed that you don't miss the trains in the morning as you used to."

Construction. "To Higgins a constructive critic?" "He might be called one. A lot of his complaints he makes up as he goes along."

First Steerable Balloon. The first steerable balloon, the forerunner of the once-dreaded Zeppelin, was tried in Berlin 36 years ago, but, like many of its descendants, it suffered an accident and was disabled in the second experiment. Homboltz was the first to suggest, in 1872, that balloons might be steered, if not slowly. The principle on which balloons are based was first formulated by Albert of Saxony, an Augustine monk, in the fourteenth century. In 1783 Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier

of France made a successful ascent in a fire balloon, and a few months later, in the same year, two Frenchmen made the first ascent in a hydrogen balloon at Paris.

"White." The meaning of the word "white" has undergone a great change during the war. A white feather, it is true, is a badge of cowardice, and a white flag a token of surrender; but in the army the word "white," particularly among the Canadian and

United States soldiers, is the mark of the highest possible praise. When a soldier speaks of his comrade as a "white" man, there is nothing more to be said, for the term not only includes gallantry, but is an unstated testimony to his goodness.

Substitutes. Patience—Are you using substitutes in everything now? Patience—Yes, in nearly everything. Why, last night Tom couldn't come, so I had a substitute in the hammock.

Great Merchant Marine in the Making

LESSON IN KNOTTING AND SPICING FOR RECRUITS

Naval Overseas Service Will Provide Crews For Hundreds of American Ships After the War

FROM 12 oil tankers in the autumn of 1917 to a fleet of more than 150 cargo ships of all kinds in July, 1918, the growth of the naval overseas transportation service in less than one year.

From a fleet of more than 150 cargo ships of all kinds in July, 1918, to a vast armada of 1,500 ships of all kinds in the service in coming year.

From a vast armada of 1,500 ships of all kinds in July, 1918, to the world's greatest merchant marine for all time to come. This epitomizes the growth of every man in the transportation service.

The naval overseas transportation service is an outgrowth of the recruiting for class No. 3 of the naval reserve. It developed early in the autumn of last year when the navy department with military supplies impressed into service the necessity of giving separate entity to the operation of cargo ships. There now are 1,700 officers and 11,000 men in this branch of the navy's service.

A commander of the navy is supervisor of the entire naval overseas transportation service, with headquarters at Washington. The New York division is under the supervision of a naval lieutenant.

The great conflict raging in Europe has been described as a war of transportation. It is generally conceded that the war cannot be won without the American army. But the American army at home is more than 3,000 miles from the front. The problem of winning the war resolves itself, therefore, into one of transportation. To remedy the weak points in this means of communication the navy overseas transportation service was established. What far from a small beginning it has overcome what for a while appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, and it is doing a work that for importance and efficiency is second to none in the army or navy.

For every man that the United States sends to the front about four deadweight tons of shipping must be sent across the ocean. To send him across without this providing for his existence would be nothing short of a crime. It is the duty of the navy overseas transportation service to see that there is an incessant flow of supplies to that man. Any interruption through lack of shipping or men to man ships would be disastrous.

Besides supplying the troops at the front, it is the duty of the transportation service to fetch necessities to the United States from other countries. Navy vessels are used to bring back, aluminum, manganese and chrome. Coal is transported to important manufacturing points in New England to relieve railroad congestion.

American destroyers running about at high speed in European waters are in constant need of fuel oil, which must be supplied by the transportation service from the oil fields of the United States or Mexico. All other sources of supply are controlled by Germany.

Already the United States has in Europe more than 1,000,000 men. By the end of next year there probably will be 3,000,000 men on the other side. This, reckoning four deadweight tons for each man, will mean that America will have to provide 12,000,000 tons of shipping to supply these men.

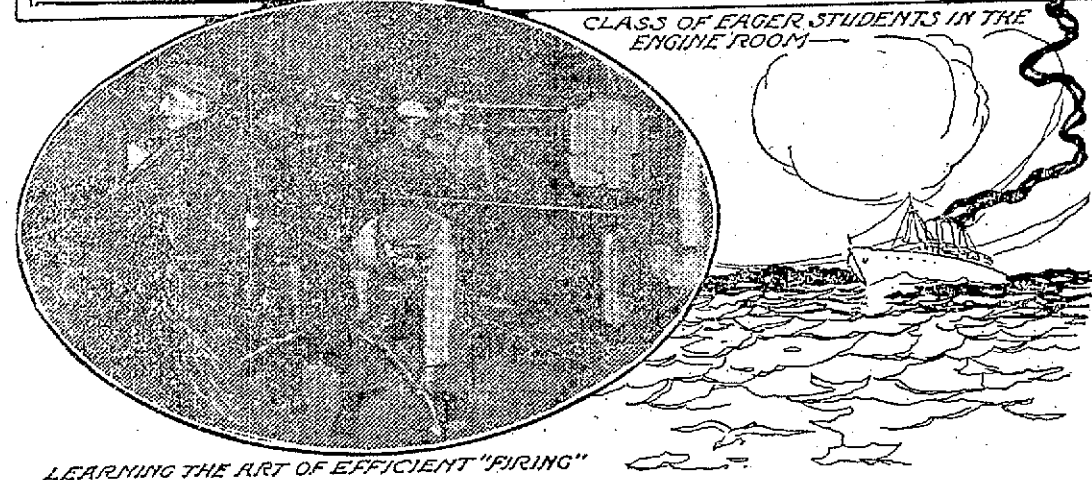
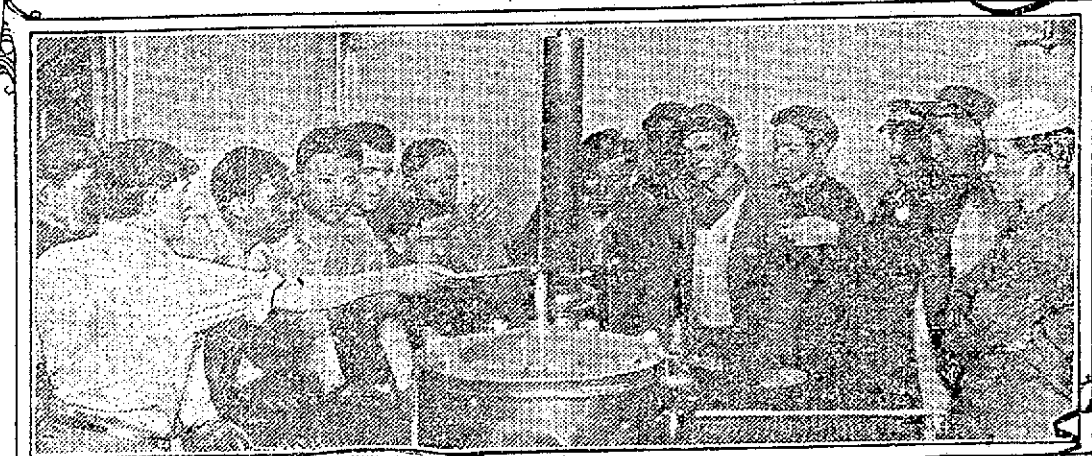
Charles M. Schwab, director of the shipping administration, has said that he is going to build 10,000,000 deadweight tons of ships in the coming year. The aim of the transportation service is to be ready to man and operate all or any of the new ships. If the service can have the necessary advance notice as to personnel requirements there should be no hitch from this standpoint in the need to be met after they arrive and they will be brought back home at the close of the war.

The question of manning this enormous army of ships seems to be about solved by Edward H. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, who is reported to have requested the secretary of the navy to begin at once the training of 22,000 officers and 200,000 men to man the merchant marine.

It thus appears as if the navy may be asked to man not only the war-zone ships, but those playing among American seaports and to North and South American ports. Naval officers would not be surprised if it should mean eventually the manning by the navy of coal barges and towboats.

About 100 companies owned the American merchant marine at the time the United States entered the war. Enormous profits were made in the transportation of essentials by water. Any old tub that would float was worth almost her weight in gold. Many abandoned ships were repaired and put into service. Some were raised from the ocean, where they had lain for years, and were rebuilt. Converted steamships, and even the hulls of old battleships, were taken to the place of the coastwise vessels.

America had at the beginning of the war about 3,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping. Only 70 per cent of this was available for ocean travel. In addition to any submarine losses America may suffer she will have to provide perhaps 12,000,000 tons to supply the troops overseas and



LEARNING THE ART OF EFFICIENT "FIRING"

about 3,000,000 tons for coastwise, West Indian and South American trade.

The navy overseas transportation service started operations last autumn. Its first act was to take over 12 oil tankers to supply ships with fuel oil. In the emergency it was necessary hurriedly to commission the skippers who had been running ships under civilian auspices, and send them to the navy's service.

The service, starting in New York and Norfolk, was extended to Philadelphia. It now is expected that 30 additional ships will soon be opened, including those on the other side of the Atlantic. The navy overseas transportation service must not only operate its ships, but it must see that they are operated at their maximum efficiency. They must be loaded in record time. They must carry record cargoes. They must go across in record time. They must arrive on the other side in safety. The sinking of one ship would mean not only the loss of the cargo she was carrying at the time, but of all other cargoes that she might have been called upon to carry on other trips.

Officers of the service figure that if by improved efficiency in the engine room they can run two ships across the ocean at one knot better speed than that at which inferior engine-rooms crews would put them over, one ship has been credited. In like manner, if they can put an additional 10 per cent of cargo on each of the ten ships an additional ship has been created.

The transportation officers figure also that night and day a ship costs about \$100 an hour. In other words, every hour saved to a ship is \$100 gained. A battle may be lost to the allies through the sinking of a cargo ship.

In the matter of defense of cargo ships at sea the service places particular stress upon these four elements: A sharp lookout, ability to maneuver, speed and guns. "Expectation of life" is increased 300 per cent by guns on merchantmen. They force the submarine to operate under the surface of the water, where its speed is slower and its deck guns are useless.

The situation today in New York and the other ports of embarkation in regard to the operation of ships is more or less complicated. Not the navy alone is operating ships, but the shipping board, the quartermaster's department and the navy supply department. Besides this, the shipping board assigns ships to private owners to operate, and certain ships manned by the navy are assigned to private owners. The general opinion with regard to these ships seems to be that, under current labor conditions, navy recruiting offers the best means of getting the most out of the ships under construction.

There has been a disposition in certain quarters to belittle the cargo-ship service. The notion prevails that there is no romance in some of the old tramp ships being used in this service. In answer it is shown by the men in the service that it is not only the most useful, but the most interesting service in the war.

Outside of the destroyers, the men-of-war carrying freight probably will be the only warships that will see active service in this combat. As a clanking argument, this service is about the only one that is constructive and not destructive. It is laying the foundation for a great American merchant marine after the war.

That America did not have an immense merchant marine at the outbreak of the war was due to several causes. Confederate raiders dealt it a severe blow. Metal ships and the development of railroads followed. Then came the blocking in congress of all legislation for such a merchant marine. The La Follette act was the blow that killed the project.

The transportation pressure due to America's entry into the war brought the realization of the inadequacy of the number of American officers in the merchant marine. As the first step toward supplying the deficiency, a great school was established at Pelham Bay for the training of deck officers. In addition to the valuable nucleus of young officers already given to the naval reserve from this school, accommodations have been provided on a greatly enlarged scale for thousands more. Here the men take two months' intensive more. Here the men take two months' intensive more. Here the men take two months' intensive more.

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will appear tall while sitting and short while standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm, with short fingers. The brain will be deeply placed, as shown by the low position of the bridge of the ear. The blue, brown or hazel eye is a favorable indication. The nostrils, if large, open and free, indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs. These are general points of distinction, but are, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. —Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Not Misled by Title Tables. Mr. Flatbush—I see the new director of railroads has done away with folders and title tables. Mrs. Flatbush—Oh, is that it? "Is what it?"

Construction. "Is Billings a constructive critic?" "He might be called one. A lot of his complaints he makes up as he goes along."

Poor. "They must be very poor."

"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of some of life's pleasures to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."

SAVED BY GIRL LASHED TO MAST

Crew Rescued After Thrilling All-Night Experience in Lake Storm.

HOLDS HEROIC VIGIL

Signals Bring Succor to Helpless Craft on Lake Michigan After All but Daring Young Woman Are Exhausted.

Chicago.—Lashing herself to the mast of a disabled boat in the gale that swept Lake Michigan, Miss Margaret Sturdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sturdy of 115 East Chicago avenue, maintained a heroic vigil until dawn. Then the American flag she was waving as a signal of distress brought succor. The boat was several times on the verge of foundering.

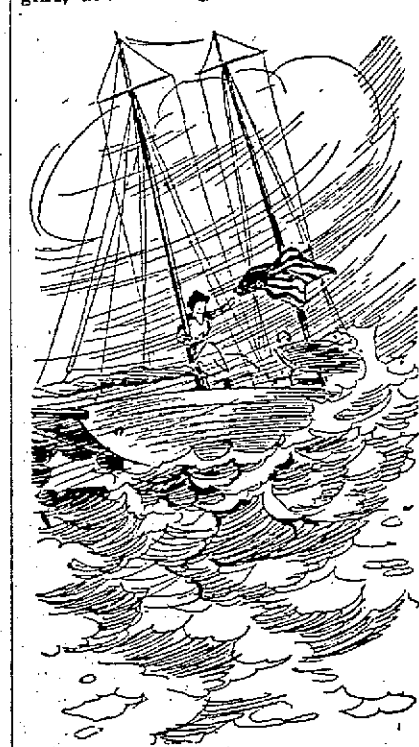
This was the story brought to Chicago after Capt. A. F. Brown and his crew of the South Chicago coast guard station had responded to Miss Sturdy's signals and rescued both boat and passengers. The boat, which was eight miles out in the lake, was towed in. Aboard it, besides Miss Margaret, were her parents and a crew of two men.

From Portland, Me., They had brought the boat, a 60-foot sailing yacht with an auxiliary gasoline engine, from Portland, Me., where Mr. Sturdy purchased it for Mrs. Sturdy some weeks ago. It is named the Mikado.

The voyage had been uneventful save for a few minor squalls until they encountered the storm. Even then they would have made Chicago safely had not the gasoline engine become disabled. The sails were useless in the high wind.

They drifted all night, Miss Sturdy told a reporter, while the crew tried vainly to repair the engine. Toward midnight the violent pitching of the boat caused Mrs. Sturdy to become ill. She failed to respond to emergency treatment and her condition was such that the services of a physician were urgently needed.

Girl Guards Vessel. The strain of keeping watch for passing vessels, working with the engine, and battling the storm exhaust-



Was Tossing About Like a Cork.

ed Mr. Sturdy and his two-man crew, and they succumbed to sleep about three o'clock in the morning. The duty of guarding the little vessel thereupon devolved upon the daughter.

The storm showed no signs of abatement. Big combers were breaking over the deck and the Mikado was tossing about like a cork when Miss Sturdy took the vessel's American flag and fought her way to the mast, just about the bow. Using a coil of hempen rope, she bound herself to it and remained there until about five o'clock, when Captain Brown's lookout sighted her distress signals.

NEW SWINDLE IN CANADA

Crooks Impose Fines on Farmers for Having Too Much Food in Possession.

Vancouver, B. C.—County police in the farming sections of British Columbia are hunting for a number of clever crooks who have been imposing fines on farmers for having too much meat, flour or other provisions on hand. One farmer reports having been fined \$25 by one of these supposed inspectors who had been fed by the farmer and housed all night. At breakfast the visitor was served with bacon. The fine was then imposed for serving meat on a meatless day.

Is Meanest Burglar.

Springfield, Ill.—Police here are searching for Springfield's meanest burglar. He recently broke into two homes and rifled baby banks, and yielded \$3.50 and the other \$30. Nothing else was disturbed.

Ten Big Fish.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—George W. Sears and Milton G. Miller, fishermen, caught ten large catfish that weighed 861 pounds in a party wrecked and lost in the Ohio river.

The men were engaged in taking the large apart to obtain what lumber could be used again from the wreck.

Baby Born With Tooth.

Bradford, Pa.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Welsh, born recently, was found to have a full-formed tooth. She weighed 15 pounds at birth.

Utility.

"Sometimes," said the discontented man, "I wish I could be a child again and make mud pies."

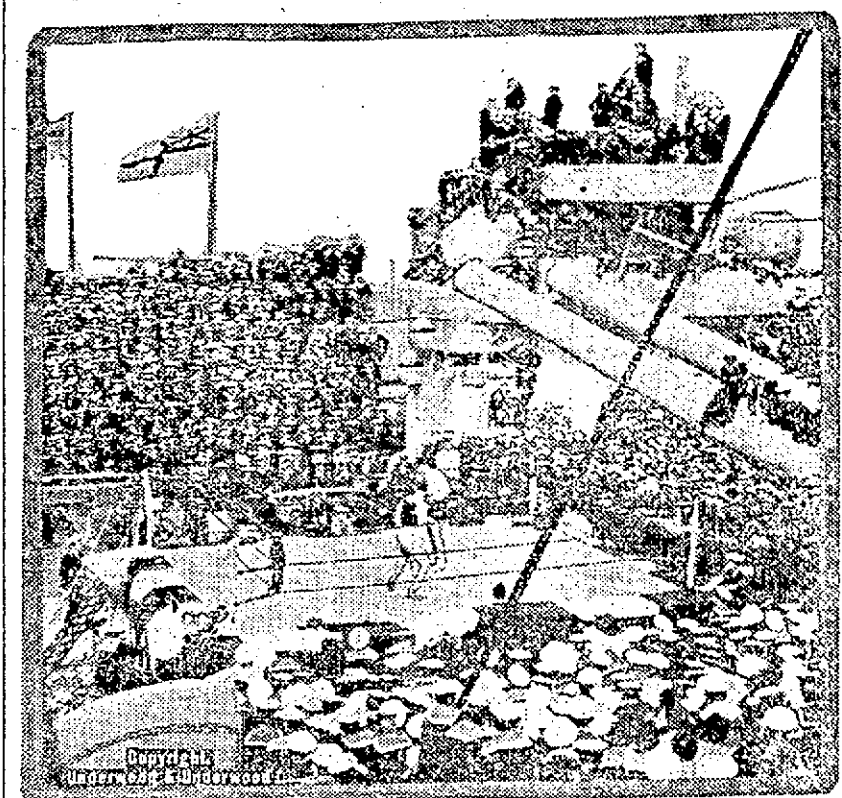
"If you were a child again and wanted to play in the dirt they wouldn't let you make mud pies. They'd have you making a war garden."

Poor.

"They must be very poor."

"They are. They are actually depriving themselves of some of life's pleasures to pay for their Liberty bonds and give to war charities."

EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR SPORT IS GIVEN BRITISH SAILOR TO KEEP IN PROPER TRIM



Although the German high sea fleet will not come out and give the British fleet a chance which it is so eagerly waiting for, the grand fleet has an immense amount of work to do in maintaining effective sea command. In spite of this every opportunity for sport and entertainment is utilized in order to keep the men in trim. This photo, the first of its kind to arrive in this country, shows a boxing exhibition on board a British battleship waiting at its base in instant readiness for action. It is greatly due to the efforts of these sailors and stowaways more like them that the German fleet has not dared to come forth and attack our coast.

HOW TEN EYCK WORKS CREW

Coach of Syracuse Employs Novel Method of Instructing Oarsmen—Act as Coxswain.

Coach Jim Ten Eyck of the Syracuse university freshman eight-oared shell crew, his only combination this year, used a novel way to instruct the oarsmen. Ten Eyck acted as coxswain of the crew and by coaching the young

BASEBALL PLAYED IN CHINA

American Game Making Rapid Strides in Far East—Contests Draw Large Crowds.

While we have been hearing so much about the advance of baseball in England, France and Italy, don't forget that another one of the allied countries also is becoming a baseball power. Ten Eyck acted as coxswain of the crew and by coaching the young

WAR WORK FOR BILL LANGE

Once Great Outfielder for Chicago Cubs Wants to Help Y. M. C. A. in Training Soldiers.

Bill Lange, once great outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, has disposed of his interest in the San Francisco Coast league club and his other interests in San Francisco, preliminary to taking up war work with the Y. M. C. A. He expects to be sent to France. Lange has been successful in business since he retired from baseball as a player, but he feels he can be of help to the soldiers and is willing to pass up all his profits if the Y. M. C. A. can make use of him.

AIRPLANES USED BY PLAYERS

Baseball Team Taken From San Antonio to Corpus Christi, Tex., in Air Machines.

The airplane has broken into the game. Some days ago the baseball team from Brooks field at San Antonio flew all the way to Corpus Christi, Tex., to keep a date with the nine at that aviation field. The fliers from San Antonio won the game, by the way. They covered the 100 miles in the plane in a little more than two hours. Major league clubs have gone aviation before this, but never in real airplanes.

ARMY CADETS NEED TRAINER

Unique Method Employed to Prove to Skeptical Officer Necessity of Such Functionary.

Harry Tutthill, the only professional employed in any branch of athletics at West Point to wear a class ring—the honor was conferred by the graduating class of 1915—has been commissioned a lieutenant in the aviation corps. Tutthill was formerly trainer for the Detroit Tigers and in the fall he trained the army football eleven. Later he became the trainer for the University of Michigan eleven.

They tell a good story of Tutthill at West Point. When he arrived there to train his first team, an officer who had scouted the necessity of such a functionary was sufficiently frank to inform Tutthill as to his doubts.

"Why," he said, "these boys are always in training; what do they need of a trainer?"

By way of reply Tutthill forthwith sent a group of cadets running around the parade grounds. When they returned he ordered them to whistle. Not a cadet could do so.

"There," said Tutthill, with a smile, "When men can do that and whistle after it, they won't need a trainer."

WHEREABOUTS OF PING BODIE

Yankee Fence Buster Thought to Be Headed for Fighting Line in France or Italy.

Ping Bodie quit the Yankees with the avowed intention of taking a job in a munition plant. Ping's decision to stick in the East instead of returning to San Francisco, where he might work in a shipyard, is regarded as suspicious, and some of his teammates say that what he really intends to do, if he can arrange it, is to head for France or the Italian front. A new offensive in Italy would so excite Ping that he'd be on the fighting line as soon as a ship could get him there.

Navy Wrecks Ball Team.

Decision of the navy department to call a couple hundred thousand naval reserves into active service shortly to man new ships going into commission, will break up several ball teams that the reserves have been boasting of and which have been touring the country for several weeks playing exhibition games and having a general good time.

Cornell Loses Colyer.

Johnny Colyer will not return to Cornell university as rowing coach next season. He will confine his activities to his work as general employment superintendent at one of Uncle Sam's largest shipbuilding plants.

Pitcher Monroe in Class One.

Pitcher Ed Monroe, late of the New York Yankees, who jumped to the shipyards, is one of the Class I men who has been called from what he thought was safe shelter to enter army service.

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That the French have some good runners is told in a letter from Ted Meredith, who says that they beat an American team composed of himself, Pink, Lennon and Ellers. All these men are stars.

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Charles Webb Murphy, who still fans seven days a week, though he is out of baseball, was watching Cactus Egan of the Phillies hit those long drives of his during practice at the Cubs' park in Chicago recently.

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"I once heard how Billy Tott could hit his first game against Delehanty. It seems that Del cracked the first ball, a high one, way on the outside for a double. Next time up, Earl gave another signal and Del nailed one boy on the inside for a triple."

"On Delehanty's third journey to the plate the pitcher threw a wild one that hit in front of Del. The batter thought it as he would if he were playing cricket, and converted it into a single."

"Earl was plainly amazed. So when Delehanty appeared for his fourth effort, Earl asked, 'Don't you ever wait till the ball comes across the plate?'"

"Delehanty grinned. 'No,' he replied, 'only the poor batters wait for that kind.'"

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"Shettsline was surprised when Delehanty laid on the first ball pitched and slammed it out for a home run. As he rounded third Shettsline called out, 'How was it you didn't bunt?'"

"Oh, I never bunt," laughed Del. "I don't even know how."

HOME RUN HITTER IN DRAFT

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Big attendance is reported at Sunday games played Saturday and Sunday around Philadelphia. Four thousand fans saw the game between the Steelton and Fort River teams at Steelton the other day, with Eddie Plank and Hub Leonard the opposing pitchers.

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In the 47 years of major league baseball history there have been only 92 no-hit games recorded and some of the greatest pitchers of the different decades of baseball have never entered this hall of fame.

John Warwo in Navy.

John Warwo, who has pitched in the Northern league and the Western and finished the season with St. Joseph, is one of the late recruits to the naval reserves and will join the levy of former professional players making the Kaiser shake in his boots.

Erickson Goes to Camp.

Pitcher Eric C. Erickson of the Detroit Tigers, has gone to Camp Dix with his local draft contingent. Erickson was with the Detroit club during the past two years.

Grand Circuit Prizes.

Previous to this year the grand circuit distributed prizes footing up \$11,899,524 in 44 years. Light harness events were staged by the organization in many cities throughout this country.

Yost Will Return.

"Hurry Up" Yost will return to Michigan university next fall. It has been rumored about intercollegiate circles that the western gridiron wizard had tired of his task at Ann Arbor.

Organize Soccer League.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey shipyards are planning to organize a soccer league. The league is to be made up of two teams from each yard, one to play in the league and the other at home when the league team is visiting.

Want Golf Recognized.

Golf officials are anxious to see the game recognized as a major sport in the colleges, and can't understand why it hasn't been at all the institutions which have courses.

Democracy in Barracks

"As I write," says Harold Titus, whose interesting barracks "this" in a dormitory at the writer's quarters at a shipyard, gives us a glimpse of the writer's companions at work and play in the quartermaster corps, "a boy from New York stands beside me in cool, clean pajamas and sweater lounging shipshape, while across the table an Oklahoma cowboy laboriously spells out the legends on a Sunday comic. The lad

First Steerable Balloon.

The first steerable balloon, the forerunner of the once-dreaded Zeppelin, was tried in 1851. It was, but, like many of its descendants, it suffered an accident and was disabled in the second experiment. Fleets of balloons were the first to suggest, in 1872, that balloons might be steered, if moving slowly. The principle on which balloons are based was first formulated by Albert of Saxony, an Augustinian monk, in the fourteenth century. In 1783 Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier

of France made a successful ascent in a fire balloon, and a few months later, in the same year, two Frenchmen made the first ascent in a hydrogen balloon at Paris.

"White."

The meaning of the word "white" has undergone a great change during the war. A white feather, it is true, is a badge of cowardice, and a white flag a token of surrender; but in the army the word "white" particularly among the Canadian and

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Sterrett, 707 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pains could not have been worse. I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Painful spells came on and my feet and limbs ached so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. Puffy swellings came under my eyes, my face looked bloated and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time. "My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the sections every hour. The passages were so sore and terribly distressing, I was feverish at night and perspired profusely. "I was discouraged until told about Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Agglutins, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

Not at All Dependent.

"How many have you dependent on you?"

"None to mention," answered Mr. Curran, after some thought.

"I thought you had a large family."

"I have a large family and a house full of servants. But they are the most independent bunch of people you ever came into contact with."

Hay Fever-Catarrh

Prompt Relief Guaranteed

SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

Mud Baths.

Representative Capstick was talking about airplane production.

"Our airplane production has been slow," he said, "but I really think that too much blame has been shouldered on the men who inaugurated it."

"One of these men was recently taken down with rheumatism. As he hobble on his two sticks across the veranda of a seaside hotel a sympathetic lady said to him:

"Have you ever tried mud baths?"

"Yes, indeed," he answered. "Didn't you know that I served on the aircraft production board till they kicked me out?"

Skin Troubles That Itch

Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston.

Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

HAS WON IMMORTAL FAME

Description of French Pilot That Falls Short of Doing Full Justice to Great Fighter.

A humble man who, one day afternoon in 1914, left at two lungs' notice his Parisian shop or workshop, and his rifle went fields or his rippling wings for a military depot he had never liked and had managed to tolerate only because of the money and the solitude he was to find in the trenches and take on him in his imagination; was packed to the Heligoland front; made the acquaintance of danger under all its forms; fought, hungered—hungered and thirsted—for days; knew the trenches when they were in their crudest novelty and worse than the bugger's hole; got wounded and lay for hours, sometimes days, where he had fallen, or crawled miles to a hurried surgeon and to the torturing goods trucks; got well and went back to the depot, and then back to the front and to fighting or being shelled; and so on during four years, with the ever-disappointing certainty that "next winter must be the last," or that the imminent coming in of this or that nation must bring the end.—Ernest Dimnet, in Atlantic Monthly.

War Horse Still a Factor.

Despite the vast numbers of motor vehicles used on the European battle fronts, the horse is still important as an engine of war. The armies of the field have already used 4,500,000 horses, and our new army will require 1,500,000 more.

Wounded horses are easily handled. They seem to know that the surgeons are trying to help them and they submit to having their hurts dressed with wonderful fortitude.

The secret of my friend is not mine.

POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN)

Taste twice as good now cause I know they Help Save the Wheat

Bobby

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PREPARE NOW TO REGISTER

Instructions for Men Who Are to Be Called On to Serve Their Country.

"To Insure a Safer World for Our Children."

"Since the beginning of our government it has been the law of this country that every able-bodied male citizen and draftee between eighteen and forty-five is subject to be summoned to its defense."

"The conscription laws have happily been amended when such a summons has had to be issued. We have the new law, under which only those men who are not already in the military service are called upon to register for selective service."

"We have made a very prompt of them, these splendid soldiers, and some have already given their lives for us. We shall not fail to support them and to care for them."

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Un of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

INDIAN.

8. CITIZEN.—If you are a citizen born in the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank.

9. NATURALIZED.—If you are a citizen born in the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank.

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A national conference on rural education and country life will be held at Stevens Point, Wis., under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, September 22-25.

The conference topic will be, "What Our Rural Schools Must Do and Do During and After the War." Under this general topic the following questions will be discussed: (1) Governmental policies involving the schools in war time; (2) Federal Aid in Cooperation with the Various States of the Union as related to the improvement of rural schools; (3) The Country School; (4) The Country Sunday school as agencies for the improvement of the country schools and country life; (5) The preparation of teachers for country schools; (6) Teachers' salaries in connection with better country schools; (7) Better housing for country schools and better farming as related to the improvement of country life.

The country church program for Sunday, September 22, will be under the direction of Dr. Warren H. Wilson, of New York City. Monday, September 23, will be Minnesota Wisconsin day at the conference, in token of the friendly rivalry between these states in the improvement of country schools and country life. Monday night, September 23, the faculty and students of the state normal school and other of Stevens Point will stage the patriotic pageant, "To Arms for Liberty." This play was witnessed by over 100,000 people at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Third Liberty Loan drive. May the hour of the conference from the time it opens until it closes will be teeming with good things for those interested in the improvement of the country schools and country life. Several prominent school and women from all sections of the country have accepted invitations to take part in the program.

Mrs. Chris. Larson of the town of Seneca was among the business leaders at the Tribune office this morning. She reports that the frost of Monday night caught her corn before it was ripe and the result is that it will prove quite a loss.

EAST NEW ROME

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp and little daughter, of Sheridan were guests at the J. R. Potts home from Thursday until Saturday.

Mrs. S. Topp and two children were visitors at the J. Wilcott home Sunday.

There will be church services at the church next Sunday at 10 o'clock P. M. by Rev. O. N. Nelson. The ladies aid met at the church last Thursday and election of officers took place which are president, Mrs. Lindquist; vice president, Mrs. J. R. Potts; secretary, Victor. Held and treasurer, Mrs. Ed. Holtz. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Paul Harns on the first Thursday in October. Everybody cordially invited.

Arthur Busch of Belmont visited at the Cordis and flush home a part of last week and the first of this week.

Edith Holtz visited on Sunday at the parental home.

A few from this way attended the dance at Wm. Matthews Saturday night.

The Sunday school attendance was quite large Sunday and new officers were elected which are: Supt. J. Mullin; ass't. supt., J. Jero; sec., Lila Lewin; treas., Edwin Holtz. We hope there will be a good crowd every Sunday. Sunday school will be church next Sunday.

We are beginning to hear the thrashing machine whistles in these parts and hope they will soon be in the neighborhood.

Robt. Itoed was on the sick list last week but we hope to see him about soon.

There will be a dance at the Noy place on Saturday, Sept. 21st all are invited.

Sept. 12

Notice to Prove Will and Notice to State of Wisconsin, County Court, County of Lincoln.

In Re Estate of John Hecker, deceased. Notice is hereby given that at the special term of said court to be held on the 2nd Tuesday, to-wit: the 24th day of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of Henry J. Hecker, to admit to probate the last will and testament of John Hecker, county, deceased, and for the appointment of an executor of said will.

Notice is hereby given that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 2nd Tuesday, to-wit: the 24th day of January, A. D. 1919, there will be heard, considered and adjudged, all claims against said John Hecker, deceased.

And Notice is hereby further given that all such claims for estate and allowance must be presented to said court in Grand Rapids, in said county, on or before the 15th day of January, A. D. 1919, or they will be barred.

Dated September 12th, 1918.

D. D. CONWAY, Jr., the court.

Attorney.

W. CONWAY, Judge.

(Official Publication)

REPORT ON THE CONDITION

of the Bank of Grand Rapids, located at Grand Rapids, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1918 pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

Resources

Loans and discounts, \$642,690.57

Overdrafts, 3,165.75

Bonds, 101,364.09

U. S. certificates of indebtedness, 78,600.00

Stocks and other securities, 4,000.00

Orders, 13,693.58

Other real estate owned, 14,630.05

Due from approved reserve banks, 160,572.65

Exchanges for clearing house, 2,717.15

Cash on hand, 9,576.35

Internal Revenue and War Saving Stamps, 276.04

Total, \$929,085.12

Liabilities

Capital stock paid in, \$50,000.00

Surplus fund, 25,000.00

Undivided profits, 3,004.94

Contingent fund, 31,346.85

Due to banks—deposits, 43,834.12

Individual deposits subject to check, 426,214.32

Time certificates of deposit, 228,822.85

Savings deposits, 57,062.94

Bills payable, 62,000.00

Reserved for taxes, 2,600.00

Total, \$929,085.12

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood, ss.

I, E. B. Redford, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. REDFORD, Cashier.

(Notarial Seal)

Correct Attest: Isaac P. Witter, Geo. W. Mead, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1918.

J. L. REINHART, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 15, 1920.

Atty. T. W. Brazou was a business visitor in Marshfield on Wednesday.

Leonard Link is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week and attending the fair.

Mrs. S. A. Warner and little grandchild of St. Louis, are visiting at the Robert Itoed home in the town of Grand Rapids.

Miss Mary Carroll went to Lady Smith the first part of the week where she is giving some demonstrations in nursing.

Mrs. George E. Hovkinson has been confined to her home by sickness during the past week and at times has been quite poorly.

Living Glebe left on Wednesday for Washington, D. C., where he will be in the government service working in the department of agriculture.

Ted Benson departed this morning for Milwaukee where he will attend the fair, after which he goes to Hartford to accept a position in the Kin-Sale factory.

E. S. Daur of Sarnyside farm has recently received a flock of registered Shropshire sheep and wishes to keep off his premises in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Smith and children who arrived here last week from Chicago, Ind., and have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kenyon, have departed for their home.

Carl Albert, Frank Rolland, Paul Arpin, Stanley Starks, Norbert Kuster, have gathered at the College at Milwaukee to take the engineering course.

The Catholic Lady Foresters entertained the lady Foresters of Lincoln on Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served and a royal good time was had by those present.

Mrs. Henry Demitz left on Wednesday for Kansas City, Mo., where she will visit with relatives for a time. She was accompanied by her nephew, John Blumenthal, who had been visiting here for some time past.

George Fremont, who has been with the Chambers Livery during the past five years, has resigned his position. George announces that he is threatened with a nervous breakdown, due to long hours of work, and expects to take a rest, of some length before going to work again.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

FUEL REGULATIONS

To County Fuel Administrators and Executive Agents.

The Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin, acting under authority of the United States Fuel Administrator, hereby adjudges that in his opinion, there is greater need for economy in the use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of fuel for any of the purposes described in the order of the United States Fuel Administrator, dated July 18th, 1918, the so-called Lightless Night Order, and hereby orders and directs that until further order or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil or other fuel, for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building shall be entirely discontinued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, within the state of Wisconsin, that is on Wednesday and Thursday in addition to Monday and Tuesday of each week as specified in the original order.

All of the regulations and exceptions made in the original order, governing Lightless Nights on Monday and Tuesday are applicable to Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

All other provisions of the order of July 18th, 1918, remain in full force and effect. This order shall be effective on and after September 2nd, 1918.

Yours truly,

W. N. PRITZGERALD,

Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin.

"No Hunting" signs for sale at this office.

ERGO IN RYE

Perhaps you have noticed black corn like hulls growing on your rye. The place of which some of the kernels ought to be. This is ergot, a fungous growth, commonly known as the ergot of rye. It is not only eaten down on the yield but is very objectionable in seed and harmful to stock as well as humans if the rye is used for feeding and milling purposes.

The ergot in the rye seed carry infection from one crop to the next; it should be removed. The fungus should be removed by the farmer. A special process must be used to get rid of the small or ones. This special process is known as the salt brine treatment. Make a salt brine by dissolving 40 pounds of common salt in 25 gallons of water. Put this brine in a barrel or other suitable container. Pour the rye; stir vigorously, and then skin of the ergot which will come to the top. When you have all the ergot pour off the brine, remove the rye, and rinse with a one pint of formalin to 25 gallons of water. Pour off the formalin solution and then dry the rye. This will look like considerable trouble but it does not cost much and it is a good investment.

Do not plant rye on land infected with ergot. That is do not raise two crops on the same piece of land consecutively.

W. W. CLARK,

Emergency Demonstration Agent

MARKET REPORT

Hens, 20c

Geese, 20c

Goose, 15c

Hides, 10-12c

Pork dressed, 22-23c

Yon, 18-20c

Bugs, 36-42c

Hay, Timothy, \$32-32.20

Oats, 64c

War Flour, \$1.63

Rye Flour, \$1.50

Following are some extracts from letters received from Arthur Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmerman of this city. As usual in such cases the letter is dated "Somewhere in France, and run as follows: Somewhere in France, August 7th, 1918.

Dear mother and family:

I have received several letters from you lately and I am rather rushed for time as I keep up very busy here all the time.

You seem to have had rather a busy fourth with all the relatives visiting you. I am sorry to have missed seeing you. John, perhaps I might have gotten a few good trips out of it.

Tonight's paper says that the drive is about over for the time being and we are well satisfied with our first effort. We feel confident that it is our move first and for all.

Some of our boys, thirteen in number left on detached service for the government service for the time being. They were very lucky as they have a complete pass and other special privileges.

Under a new arrangement we have one day a month off and my day comes on the 12th of every month. That will be my leave day and I am sure can stand it. Just think of having twelve days a year off.

I have just opened up some more warehouses and I am presently working in one of them. We are busy but at least the time goes very fast.

General Pershing visited this camp last Saturday and the work was well satisfied with the work carried on. We men do handle a great deal of it.

We are getting some more mail and I just had a few letters called off for me. In place of the letters I find two bundles of newspapers and I will be glad to read them at any time. News a month old is late news and a month old is late news and a month old is late news.

I have a section of twelve niggers and a corporal under me and we are getting fairly well acquainted. Today I have off and have decided to wash this letter and write some to my mother and to my sister. I have a good night's sleep and I am feeling very well. I built a box for my tobacco and soap of which I am very fond. I am very fond of my tobacco and soap of which I am very fond.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL EDUCATION

A national conference on rural education and country life will be held at Stevens Point, Wis., under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, September 22-23.

The conference topic will be, "What Our Rural Schools Must Do and Do During and After the War." Under this general topic the following questions will be discussed: (1) Government Policies Involving the Schools in War Time; (2) Federal Aid in Cooperation with the Various States of the Union; (3) Better Schools with special reference to the improvement of rural schools; (4) The Country Church and the Country Sunday school as agencies in the improvement of the Country schools and Country Life; (5) The work of the United States school garden army in the improvement of country schools and country life; (6) The preparation of teachers for country schools; (7) Teachers' salaries in connection with better country schools; (8) Better homes; (9) Better schools and better farming related to the improvement of country life.

The country church program for Sunday, September 22, will be under the direction of Dr. Warren H. Wilson, of New York City. Monday, September 23, will be Minnesota. Wednesday day at the conference, in token of the friendly rivalry between these states in the improvement of country schools and country life, the faculty and students of the state normal school and citizens of Stevens Point will stage the patriotic pageant, "Go Army for Liberty." This pageant was witnessed by over 100,000 people at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Third Liberty Loan last May. Every hour of the conference from the time it opens until it closes will be teeming with good things for those interested in the improvement of the country schools and country life. Several prominent school men and women from all sections of the country have accepted invitations to take part in the program.

Mrs. Chris. Larson of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning. She reports that the frost on Monday night caught her corn before it was ripe and the result is that it will prove quite a loss.

EAST NEW HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Komp and little daughter, of Sheridan were guests at the J. R. Potts home from Thursday until Saturday.

Mrs. S. Topping and two children were visitors at the J. Wolcott home Sunday.

There will be church services at the church next Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M. by Rev. O'Neil of New.

The ladies aid met at the church last Thursday and election of officers took place which are president, Mrs. J. J. Potts; secretary, Violet Reid; treasurer, Mrs. Ed. Holtz. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Paul Hansen on the next Thursday in October. Everybody come.

Arthur Busch of Belmont visited at the Corbitts and Bugh home a part of last week and the first of this week.

Ervin Holtz visited on Sunday at his parental home.

A few from this way attended the dance at Wm. Matthews Saturday night.

The Sunday school attendance was quite large Sunday and new officers were elected which are: Supt. J. Mullin; asst. supt., J. Jero; sec., Lulu Irwin; treas., Ervin Holtz. We hope there will be a good crowd every Sunday. Sunday school will be church next Sunday.

We are beginning to hear the threshing machine whistle in these parts and hope they will soon be in the neighborhood.

Robt. Reid was on the sick list last week but we hope to see him about soon.

There will be a dance at the Neby place on Saturday, Sept. 21st all are invited.

Sept. 12 Creditors Sept. 26 Notice to Prove Will and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, County Court, County of Lincoln.

In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the special term of said court to be held on the 2nd Tuesday (being the 8th day) of October, A. D. 1918, the county of Lincoln, State of Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the petition of Henry J. Busch, to admit to probate the last will and testament of John Busch, late of the town of Millerside, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of an executor of said will.

Notice is hereby given, that at the special term of said court to be held on the 2nd Tuesday (being the 8th day) of January, A. D. 1919, there will be heard, considered and acted upon all claims against said John Busch, deceased.

And Notice is hereby further given, that all such claims for examination and allowance must be presented to said county court at the court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and state on or before the 12th day of January, A. D. 1919, or be barred.

Dated September 10th, 1918.

D. D. CONWAY, W. W. CONWAY, Attorneys.

(Official Publication)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the Bank of Grand Rapids, located at Grand Rapids, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1918 pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

Resources

Loans and discounts \$542,600.55

Overdrafts 3,155.75

Real estate owned 101,354.00

LOCAL ITEMS

Atty. T. W. Brazee was a business visitor in Marshfield on Wednesday.

Lieut. George Mullen is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mullen, a few days.

Leonard Link is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week and attending the fair.

Mrs. S. A. Warner and little grandson of Sibley, Iowa, are visiting at the Robey Rezin home in the town of Creamer.

Miss Mary Carroll went to Ladysmith the fore part of the week where she is giving some demonstrations in canning.

Mrs. George E. Hoskinson has been confined to her home by sickness during the past week and at times has been quite poorly.

Irving Glue left on Wednesday for Washington, D. C., where he will be in the quartermaster department.

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F. S. Bauer of Sunnyside farm has recently invested in a flock of registered Shropshire sheep and wishes to keep off his premises in the future.

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The Catholic Lady Foresters entertained the Lady Foresters of Ladysmith at the Catholic Society hall on Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served and a royal good time was had by those present.

Mrs. Henry Donitz left on Wednesday for Kansas City, Mo., where she will visit with relatives for a time. She was accompanied by her nephew, John Blumenthal, who is a doctor here for some time past.

George Premeau, who has been with the Chambers Livery during the past five years, has resigned his position. George announces that he is threatened with a nervous breakdown, due to long hours of work, and expects to take a rest of some length before going to work again.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

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To County Fuel Administrators and Newspapers:

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All other provisions of the order of July 18th, 1918, remain in full force and effect. This order shall be effective on and after September 2nd, 1918.

Yours truly, W. N. FRITZGERALD, Federal Fuel Administrator for Wis.

"No Hunting" signs for sale at this office.

ERGOT IN RYE

Perhaps you have noticed black corn like bodies growing on your rye in the place of where some of the kernels ought to be. This is ergot, a fungous growth, commonly spoken of as smut on rye. The black corn like bodies may replace one or several kernels in a row. It is not only cuts down on the yield but is very objectionable in seed and harmful to stock as well as humans if the rye is used for feeding and milling purposes.

The ergot in the rye seed carry infection from one crop to the next; hence, it should be removed. The ergot bodies may be removed by the fanning mill. A special process must be used to get rid of the small ergot. This special process is known as the salt brine treatment. Make a salt brine by dissolving 40 pounds of common salt in 25 gallons of water. Put this brine in a barrel or other suitable container. Pour in the rye; stir vigorously, and then skim off the rye kernels which will come to the top. When you have all the ergot out of the rye, remove the rye and rinse with a formalin solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 36 gallons of water. Four off the formalin solution and then dry the rye. The rye may look like considerable trouble but if done carefully you will find it is a good investment.

Do not plant rye on land infected with ergot. That is do not raise two crops on the same piece of land consecutively.

W. W. CLARK, Emergency Demonstration Agent

MARKET REPORT

Hens 20c

Cocks 20c

Geese 15c

Beef 15-17c

Hides 10-12c

Pork dressed 22-25c

Veal 18-20c

Butter 36-42c

Eggs 35c

Pork Timothy \$20-\$22

WITH THE BOYS IN FRANCE

Following are some extracts from letters received from Arthur Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Zimmerman of this city. As usual in such cases the letter is dated "Somewhere in France, and run as follows: August 7th, 1918

Dear mother and family:

I have received several letters from you lately and I am rather rushed for time as they keep us very busy here all the time.

You seem to have had rather a busy fourth with all the relatives visiting you. I am sorry to have missed it. I am sure you have had a very good time.

Tonight's paper says that the drive is about over the time being and we are well satisfied with our first effort. We feel confident that it is our move first and for all.

We are getting some more mail in number left on detached service for Tours. They were very lucky as they have a permanent pass and other special privileges.

Under a new arrangement we have one day a month off and my day comes on the 12th of every month. That will be my chance to clear my mind and my hands.

I just think of having twelve days a year off.

They have opened up some more warehouses and at present I am working in one of them. We are busy but at least the time goes very fast.

General Pershing visited this camp last Saturday and I think he was well satisfied with the work carried on. We men do handle a great deal of it.

We are getting some more mail and I just heard a few letters called off for me. In place of the letters I find two bundles of newspapers and a large supply of mail.

I have a section of twelve niggers and a corporal under me and we are getting fairly well acquainted. Today I have off and have decided to finish this letter and write some more. Last night I enjoyed a nice hot bath and a good sleep. This morning being my time off I shaved and washed clothes. I built a box for my tobacco and soap of which I have a large supply on hand. Judging by common sense we are about due to move again. The boys have been making a brilliant gain thru their hard work and so we may have to move up so as to keep in touch with them.

I notice in the paper that quite a few of the boys from home are over here. I haven't seen any of them except those already here.

Another one of our boys leaves for Paris tonight and he has struck it very lucky. I think he will do well and we had some good times together. So far our squad is still intact. We are having some excellent weather now and no signs of rain. The ceiling fine and getting a little fuller all the time. With best wishes to you all and success to father.

From your loving son and brother, Pvt. Arthur A. Zimmerman, Supply Co. No. 313, Q. M. C. N. A. Am. Ex. Forces, No. 777131, P. O. 713.

"No Hunting" signs for sale at this office.

THE New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts. Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY September 14th, 1918

Beef

Choice Tender Pot Roast Beef 18c

Very Tender Boiling Beef 15c

Fresh Hamburger 22c

Boneless Roast Beef 25c

Choice Tender Rib Roast 20c

Very Tender Sirloin Steak 22c

Very Tender Porter House 22c

Very Tender Round Steak 22c

Fresh Beef Tongues 25c

Fresh Beef Brains 15c

Fresh Beef Hearts 15c

Choice Rump Corned Beef 20c

Beef Tenderloin 28c

Beef Liver 10c

Pork

Choice Pork Roast 29c

Pork Shanks 20c

Fresh Spareribs 18c

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman for housekeeper. Address by letter to K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

GIRL WANTED—For general housework. No washing, good wages. I. E. Wilcox.

WANTED—At once girl for general work at Commercial Hotel. J. E. Wilcox.

SHEPHERD MONEY FOR SALE—I offer a fine Sheppard money, harness, rig and saddle, all for \$75. Chas. Miller, phone 253, Res. 565 Adams St., west side, Grand Rapids.

WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FARM FOR SALE—On good road, one mile from Grand Rapids, containing 5 1/2 acres of which 40 acres are cleared, also has a living stream of good water. Inquire of B. M. Vaughan, Wood County Realty Bldg., Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR RENT—Small flat over the J. J. J. building on First street south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Haydock building on First Street south. Will rent for storage of furniture, etc. A. B. Sutor, Tribune office.

MAN WANTED—To drive auto and do some yard work. Phone 264.

WANTED—Girl for kitchen and laundry work. Hotel 31.

FOR SALE—Ford truck, one ton, one drive, stake, body, has not been run over 600 miles. Reason for selling have purchased larger truck. McKerscher-Hessler Co. 31

FOR SALE—1000 feet of lumber, pine and some hardwood planks. C. H. Hessler, 1 mile west of Packington House.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric lights, paid by tenant. P. MacKinnon.

HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE—Cheap if taken at once, 327 Seventh St. Mrs. P. Swartz, Tel. 764 or 251.

TO EXCHANGE—Buick building in Chicago, rental \$750.00 per year, for clear farm, fully equipped near Grand Rapids. Inform N. W. Bloom, 1413 Fairfield Ave. Chicago.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—About 20,000 board feet of dimension ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road Construction Co., office phone 613, if

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. E. M. Allerton was a business visitor in Chicago the past week. Mrs. D. C. Pickett departed on Wednesday noon for Milwaukee to attend the fair.

Art Eshwein and John Anderson departed on Wednesday morning for Milwaukee to take in the fair.

Mrs. J. W. Cochran and sons have been visiting with Mrs. J. E. Ingraham at Babcock the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Mott are spending the week visiting in Illinois and points in the southern part of the state.

Louis Fournier underwent an operation at Riverview hospital on Tuesday. At last reports he was getting along all right.

Frank Lyschewick who is employed in the Ford Wheel Drive auto factory at Clintonville has returned to his work after a visit with his parents.

Arthur Sterck has returned to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Ind., after a four days furlough. Arthur is a member of the engineer corps.

Mr. Wm. Manning spent several days in Chicago the past week with his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Kuntz, who was enroute to the east to sail for France as a Red Cross nurse.

Ennumet McCarthy received a letter from his brother, George, who is in the army in France on Tuesday. George is right up near the front bringing the shoeing mules for Uncle Sam.

Miss Anna Reinhardt of Milwaukee who has been spending the past five weeks visiting at the James Case home and in the town of Rudolph departed for her home on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Bandelin, Mrs. Bernia Yack, Mrs. Fisher, of Watertown, Mrs. Hauser of Oconomowoc, and Mrs. Fred Nelson of Eau Claire were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. A. F. Bandelin.

Tuesday evening at her home on Eighth street south, Miss Arvilla Brown entertained a few of her friends. The occasion being her birthday. The dining room was beautifully decorated with the patriotic colors where a delicious supper was served. After which the guests were entertained with music and social converse.

Many of the farmers in this section are busy just now thrashing wheat and many of their sons are over the water engaged in thrashing the German wheat. The wheat is turning out a good crop, and if the reports from the other side are true the boys over there are doing equally well. We say let the good work continue on both sides of the water until the entire crop is put away where it can be had for future reference. The quicker the two jobs are finished up the better it will be for all concerned.

Reginald McKinnon has arrived safely in France. He is with the 94th Infantry.

Mrs. Dan McKerscher was called to the Wausau on Tuesday by the death of her mother, Mrs. Denis.

Mrs. H. Smith and two daughters of Pierre, S. D., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Lucian Berard.

Miss Dagmar Martinson has returned from a two weeks visit in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Gibbs departed on Wednesday for a week's visit at Rockford, Ill. and Milwaukee.

George Hillis has been appointed chairman of the town of Dexter to succeed R. A. Kruger, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mathis have received word from their son, Claire, that he is now in France, a member of the Armed Guards. Claire enlisted in the Navy in May and was stationed at the Great Lakes until July when he was sent aboard the "Columbia."

Ralph Otto departed on Saturday for Wausau where he will attend school the ensuing year.

Martin Felt, former owner of the Sunny Side farm near Byron, is now living at Mayville, R. D. 3.

Sergt. Frank Natwick sailed for France the past week. He is with one of Uncle Sam's wireless crews.

Miss Anna Bandberg is at the state fair this week where she has charge of a booth for the Cranberry Sales Co.

Mrs. Gay Thornton and Miss Ruth Emmons spent Sunday at Wausau with Mrs. Amos Alford, formerly Daisy Thornton.

George and Richard Johnston, Jr. spent Wednesday at Wausau where they visited their aunt, Mrs. Lorrinda Brown, who is in a hospital there.

Word has been received in this city on Monday from Steve Schwebel's father, that his son, Steve, is expected to arrive home from France soon.

THE FIRST FROST

The first real frost of the autumn visited this section on Monday night, when here in the city mercury went down to 27 above according to the government of thermometers. On the marshes the temperature was lower than this. Ice was noticed in many places on Tuesday morning and there was white frost in sight. In spite of the severity of the frost, reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that there are many sections where vegetation was not injured in the least, an dth the city many of the gardens were not injured, even where they contained the tenderest of vegetables.

Mrs. Frank Nimtz, who has been visiting at the Albert Nimtz home, departed on Monday for Waukesha, where her husband, a former Grand Rapids boy has accepted a position as instructor in the schools of that city.



CAN YOUR CORN

The best place for it now is in a silo.

With immature corn it is not a question of whether you can afford to buy one, it is a question whether you can afford NOT to buy one.

Last year farmers lost a great deal of fodder by it rotting in the shock. Are you going to run chances on losing your labor working your ground, planting the corn, cultivating, cutting and shocking, in addition to your high priced seed?

We have a few Silos on hand that you can get in 24 hours. After your foundation is in, a day's time will have your Silo ready to fill.

If you can't pay for one in full, see us anyway. No doubt terms of payment can be arranged to suit you.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Grand Rapids Rudolph Nekosoa Milladore

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Fall Showings in Every Department

Another New Arrival in John Kelly's Smart Footwear for Women Who Care

Although it is continually getting harder to secure desirable merchandise at the time you want it—we are very fortunate in having secured an extremely good assortment of the seasons choice styles in footwear.

One of our newest is a beautiful rich shade of Brown Kid with a fawn colored buck top—Goodyear welt soles, two inch Louis XV heels, in lace. Of course it's a "John Kelly" \$9.00 boot—at an exceptional price of \$9.00

Other good styles in Colored Shoes at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and up.

LET US FIT YOUR FEET

Dainty Fall Sweater Coats

Wartime Rug Problems

Women's Underwear for Fall and Early Winter

See Our Brand New Assortments

Women's low neck, sleeveless, ankle length Unionsuits of fine thread medium cotton. Trimmed with crocheted edging at neck and down the front.

Sizes 4 to 9 at \$1.50

Same as above with elbow sleeves at \$1.50

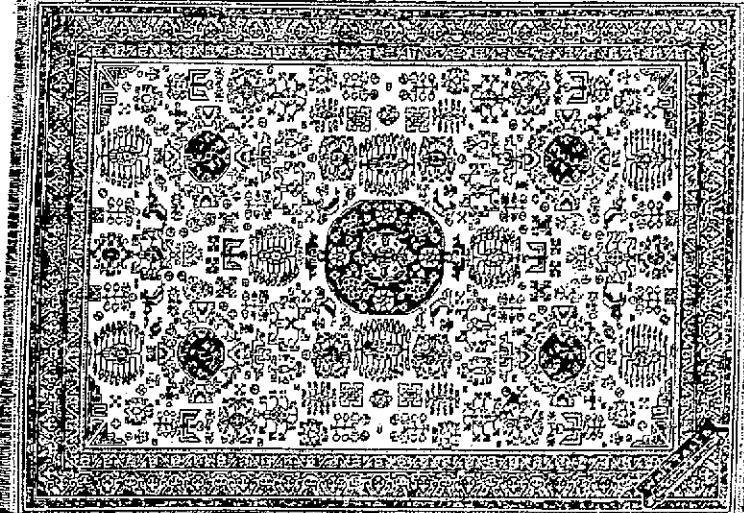
Women's low neck, sleeveless, ankle length Unionsuits of part wool merino, high grade seamless Rich-leau brand. Trimmed with crocheted edging.

Sizes 4, 5 and 6 \$2.85

Sizes 7, 8 and 9 \$3.25

Women's high neck, short sleeve, ankle length Unionsuits of part wool merino, fine quality, Richleau make. Trimmed with crocheted edging.

Sizes 4 to 9 at \$3.25



Colors in Copenhagen, Rose, Purple, Oxford, Salmon, Kelly Green, Cardinal, Khaki, Nile Green, and Peacock Blue. Styles of newest make, priced from \$12.50 down to \$3.00.

We can solve your rug problem for this winter with this rug, or one of many more. A 9x12 Wilton Velvet in